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Late Repentance.

When first he asked me for my heart,
I said him "Nay," with great decision,
Unmindful of his bitter part,
And of my possible contrition.

When next he asked me for my hand,
Grown wiser then, I answered, "No;
Your earnest pleadings I withstand,
To save you from a keener woe."

But by my side he still would stay,
And still his passion seemed to sigh,
"Though love should be denied to-day,
'Twill prove the sweeter by-and-by!"

And now the winter turned to spring,
My own cold heart, warmed through and through,
Answers as does the blossoming
Of way-side flowers, which sunbeams sue

Since 'tis my soul's inspired way
To follow him unto the end,
Bitter it is to hear him say,
"Count me forever as your friend!"

A Possibility.

My little baby is buried to-day;
Gone—down in the depths of the church-yard clay,
Up in the sky so dim and gray.
Who will take care of my little baby?

Who will kiss her?—her waxen feet,
That have never walked, and her small hands sweet,
Where I left a white lilly, as was meet—
Who, who will kiss my little baby?

Who will teach her?—her wings to fly,
Her tiny limbs their new work to ply,
Her soft, dumb lips to sing gloriously—
Oh, who will teach my little baby?

I have a mother, who long ago died;
We speak of her now with our tears all dried;
She may know my pretty one, come to her side,
And be glad to see my little baby.

Christ, born of a woman, hear, oh, hear!
Thine angels are far off—she seems near.
Give thou my child to my mother dear,
And I'll weep no more for my little baby.

Surely in heaven, Thy saints so blest
Keep a mother's heart in a mother's breast.
Give her my lamb, and I shall rest
If my mother takes care of my little baby.

THE SCHOOL ROOM AS IT WAS.

A Sketch that all will Recognize.

Who that twenty years ago attended school, will not read with interest the following story of the school room of the present day, with the teacher and his mode of punishment. How many of us have not suffered as did our poor little culprit?

It is a bright December morning, and school has just been called. The boys and girls, who were crowding about the stove when the ruler rapped, now range themselves on opposite sides of the room in double rows.

"Rap!" goes the ruler. "Samuel Narmore! whispering?"

"Didn't know school had begun," stammers the culprit.

"What was you saying to Moses Chatford?"

"Not much of anything,"—with a sheepish grin.

"Not much of anything!"—sarcastically. "Very important you should break the rules against whispering, to communicate not much of anything. What did he say to you, Moses?"

"I don't like to tell," says Moses.

"You must tell! I command you!"

"He said it was'nt quite nine o'clock yet."

"What else? You wouldn't have any objection to saying that. Out with the rest."

"He said,"—Moses hesitates, repressing a smile,—"he said you called school before the time so as to get the crowd away from the stove and have a chance there yourself."

As Moses concluded his explanation, the smile expands into a pretty broad one, and an audible giggle runs around the school-room.

"Samuel Narmore," says the master, trying to maintain his cool and sarcastic manner, but making rather ghastly work of it, "go and hold down that nail in the floor; I see there's danger of its coming out."

What Samuel is really required to do is to stoop over, crooking his knees as little as possible, and place the tip of his finger on the head of a nail, which shines from the polish imparted to it by numerous shoe soles and many an unfortunate previous finger. The posture is a peculiarly awkward one to Samuel, who is tall and ungainly. His legs do not conform to the master's idea of straightness; who, to help the matter, gives a resounding slap with his ruler upon that part which the pupil's attitude elevates into undue prominence.

A howl from Samuel, who pitches forward upon one hand, while he puts up the other, either to defend or soothe the injured part.

"You hain't got your book," then says the master. "Moses, hand his book. Here, take this and look over your reading lesson so you won't miss a word. Must'nt neglect business for pleasure, Reuben and Amos, I'll hear you read. All study; no looking off from books."

Reuben and Amos, two little ones learning their letters, come and stand by the master's side as he sits in his chair by the stove. He points to the page, while he watches the school. Suddenly the ruler flies at a youngster whose eyes are seen to wander from his book. It strikes him on the knee and falls clattering to the floor.

"Herbert Cone, bring me that ruler!" The ruler is brought by a limping and trembling wretch. "Hold out your hand." The reluctant hand is extended; a blow and a yell. Take your seat and mind your book," says Mr. Byron Dinks.

By this time the young man who is combining business with pleasure by holding the nail in the floor while he studies his lesson, skows violent symptoms of weakening. Now his tortured finger gives way, and for one desperate instant he rests his weight upon the knuckles of his hand. Now his excruciated legs succumb, and for one blissful moment of forgetfulness he sits upon his heels. Again, attempting to straighten, he quite overdoes the thing, and lifts his finger so far that the nail might come out of the floor, for anything he has to do with holding it down. All this time he dares not glance at the master, but keeps his eyes on his Book, held in his other hand.

"Tip Tarbox is lookin' off," says a squeaking voice from the girls' side of the house.

"How do you know, Laury?" asks the schoolmaster.

"I seen him," says Laura.

"How could you see him without looking off yourself!"

"I jest looked one eye off," is the maiden's amusing explanation.

"Jest looked one eye off, and kep' the other on your book, did ye? Let me see how you did it."

More than one eye, and more than one pair of eyes, involuntarily turn to see Laura perform this interesting feat. The result is not wholly satisfactory. She looks up with both eyes, and down with both, and winks and twists, and blushes violently, and at last whimpers, "I thought I did."

"Thought you did! Well, you appear so much interested in his affairs, you may go over and set with him till recess. Take down your apron! Start, if you don't want help from me!"

Help from the master under such circumstances not being thought desirable, Laura drops her apron, but puts up her elbow in its place, to hide her shame and with a bashful, sidelong gait, goes over to sit with the boys.

Seeing nearly all eyes off their books by this time, Master Dinks relaxes the rigidity of his rule, the more readily as he would not like to punish some of the large girls.

"Tip's a ticklin' me!" cries Laura.

"O, I sin't!" says Tip, earnestly. "I was jest p'intin' my finger at her to shame her."

"Tend to your lessons, both of ye," says the master, "or I'll do some ticklin' ye won't like." Then to the little ones learning their letters: "Can't tell what letter that is, after I've told you fifty times!" And holding a turkey-quill by the feather-end, he applies the quill part smartly to the heads of the unhappy urchins. "There! now go and set on the stove-hearth until you can remember that the letter which looks like a snake climbing a pole is R."

"Laury's a hittin' me!" cries Tip Tarbox.

"He pinched me!" squeaks Laura.

"Come here, both of ye!" says Byron, with a sinister smile. As the culprits tremblingly approach, not knowing what fate awaits them, he opens his table-drawer, and tells them to put their heads in. "Here, turn your face toward your dear friend Laury; Laury, turn your lovely countenance towards Edward. Now, don't let me hear from you again till I come and take your heads out." So saying, he closes the drawer upon their necks, ties their hands behind them, and leaves them, standing and stooping in that ridiculous posture, viewing each other's charms of feature by the light that comes in through the opening.

"Phin Chatford's a cuttin' the bench!", says a small voice from the front seat; among the occupants of which the opinion prevails, that, if punishment is a good thing, it must be a virtue in them to bring each other and their elders to grief.

"Phineas Chatford, bring me your knife!" says the master.

"Tain't my knife, it's Jack's."

"Jack should keep his knife in his pocket," says the master, confiscating the same. As he has long been watching for a chance to show his spite against Jack, and as Phin is a son of one of the trustees, this seems, to the mind of Byron, a very satisfactory settlement of the matter.

Jack, however, takes a different view of it. "He said he wanted my knife to sharpen a pencil with,"

"O, you keep a knife to lend, do ye? Then I'll borrow it."

"I don't object to lending it to fellows that will give it back to me," says Jack.

"Sassy!" cries Byron, sharply. "Call me a feller, do ye?"

"I was speaking of the *boys*," answers Jack; "and I said *fellows*, not *fellers*." He is sure of that, the correct pronunciation of that word being one of the many things which his dear friend Annie Felton has taught him.

"You may go and set on nothing against the door," is the master's sentence, Jack hardly knows for what.

It is his first punishment, and his hot heart rebels against it. For a moment he hesitates, his eyes blazing with a fiery sense of the injustice done him. But something within him whispers, "Obey!" Book in hand, he marches to the door, which is closed and latched, and takes a sitting posture with his back against it, but with no other support—a painful and humiliating position. Since he became the champion of Step Hen Treadwell, he has enemies in school, who are delighted to see him "in a fix"; but, strangely enough, no one enjoys his disgrace more than Phin Chatford.

Master Dinks, walking about the school-room, now takes occasion, as he passes in the rear of young Narmore, to hit him smartly with his ruler, saying at the same time, "Take your seat! what are you here for? You ain't worth a cent to hold down a nail. Primmer class take their places. Toe the mark! Remember the turkey-quill!" which simple instrument of petty torture he warningly waves in the air.

While the primmer class is preparing to recite, Byron turns to the urchins on the stove-hearth, and, pointing out to them a capital R, asks, "Now, can you tell me what letter that is?"

"Snake climbin' a pole!" is the prompt reply.

The turkey-quill is raised, but, luckily for the urchins, there is that in their answer which sets Mr. Dinks and the whole school to laughing, and they get off with a light punishment as they are sent to their seats.

The trials of the primmer class are interrupted by a terrible crash, which causes the schoolmaster almost to "jump out of his boots," as Phin afterwards declares. He turns, and sees a ludicrous sight, at which the school breaks forth into a roar.

The authors of this diversion are Laura and Tip, who have carried on hostilities even after their heads have been shut in the table-drawer. First Laura made faces at Tip. Tip returned the compliment. Then Laura made a worse face. Tip beat that, and had a good deal of lip to spare. If her hands had been at liberty, Laura would now have given him a taste of her nails, and perhaps have relieved him of a flaxen lock or two. As it was, she had but one effective weapon left: SHE SPIT IN HIS FACE!

Human nature in the shape of a boy nine years old never could stand that. Tip flew at her, with intent to bite her nose; and the result was that Tip, Laura, table-drawer, table, a pile of books, the master's hat, two apples, and an inkstand all rolled on the floor together.

Jack, from his seat on nothing against the door, springs to right the table and pick up the hat and books, and is afterwards allowed to return to his seat—not on nothing, but on something—unquestioned.

Tip and Laura pick themselves up, and are immediately seized by the master, who knocks their mischievous heads together in lively fashion. They are then sent snivelling to their seats.

The Remains of the Apostles.

The attention of a Catholic prelate, who is now in Washington, and who is well acquainted with Rome, was called to the telegram from Rome to the effect that the Pope told some visitors that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James were discovered in the Church of the Apostles. He says this is not impossible, since they were buried there. St. Philip suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, where he was crucified and stoned for the faith. His body was buried there, but afterwards translated to Rome. St. James suffered martyrdom at Jerusalem, where he was thrown down from the battlements of the Temple, stoned, and struck on the head with a fuller's club. He was buried near the Temple, but his body was afterwards translated to Constantinople, and thence to Rome. Now it may be asked why these sacred relics have remained undiscovered for centuries? But we must take into account the length of time that has elapsed since they were placed where they have just been discovered—the changes, the revolutions, the sackings, the presence of hostile armies and the thousand and one changes that have happened in Rome within that thousand years—and we will not be astonished that these precious bodies were not discovered sooner.

GREAT CRIMINAL TRIAL.—The greatest criminal trial on record is that of the five hundred counterfeiters at Moscow. The trial took place in the large hall of the Kremlin, and it resulted in the conviction of nearly two hundred of the accused. Most of them were sent for life to the gold-mines of the Ural. When the judgment of the Court was read, the doomed men filled the vast hall with wild screams and yells of despair which, mingled as it were with the clanking of their heavy chains, produced a truly terrible effect. The police officers who were present had finally to beat the prisoners with their whips before order was restored.

An Indian's Revenge.

In order to properly understand the true condition of Cachise and his band, I will say that he is chief of a band of Apaches who in olden times inhabited the country from the Gila on the north to some distance into Sonora on the south, and from San Pedro on the west to the Mimbres in New Mexico on the east. They have, as far back as the memory of man here runs, been at war with the people of New Mexico, and their living has been principally obtained by robbery.

When Arizona was first possessed by the United States, for reasons best known to himself, Cachise sought and evidently desired peace with our people and Government, and this relation existed until 1860. During this time, however, he constantly raided upon the neighboring States of Mexico, and brought back herds of horses and cattle. Occasionally stock was taken in Arizona by his Indians at points distant from his country, but it is understood that when complaints were made in such cases he made an effort to restore the property.

During the year 1860 a boy was made captive while herding stock on the Sonoita, and some believed that Cachise had taken him; hence Lieutenant Bascom with a company of soldiers, marched to Apache Pass, near his headquarters, and camped at the Overland Mail station. The lieutenant told the station-keepers that he was on his way to New Mexico, and desired to see Cachise, and induced them to go and invite him in.

When asked by Cachise what was wanted of him, he was informed that he desired to extend the hospitalities of his tent, as he was on his way out of the country. Cachise, with four of his friends and relatives came in, and when seated in Bascom's tent it was suddenly surrounded by soldiers.

He desired to know the cause, and was informed that he and his frends were prisoners, and would be kept as such until the boy, believed to be with the band, was given up. Cachise protested against such treachery, and declared that he would not give him up as he knew nothing about him. Watching his opportunity, he drew his knife and cut a hole through the tent and thus escaped.

He immediately called his warriors together, and came in force near the station and desired to have a talk. One of the station-keepers went to him to hear what he had to say, but as soon as he had reached Cachise's lines he was seized and made a prisoner. A day or two was spent afterward in endeavoring to make an exchange of prisoners, Cachise offering to give up his prisoner if the lieutenant would release his (Cachise's) friends.

The lieutenant declined to exchange only man for man, unless Cachise would surrender the boy; but Cachise steadily steadily affirmed that he knew nothing about him. Finally he came for a last talk, leading his station-keeper prisoner with a rope around his neck, tied to the horn of his saddle. He again offered to surrender him if his four friends were set free. The station-keeper begged to have the exchange made, as his life would be forfeited if it was not done; but again the lieutenant refused, and Cachise "roweled" his horse and dashed off at lightning speed, dragging his poor victim at full length by the neck.

The lieutenant then hung the four prisoners, and Cachise opened the terrible war that has since almost devasted Arizona.

The people, not being apprised that the hostilities had broken out, fell easy victims, and the horrible murders and tortures that followed for the next few years are sickening to relate; and from that time to the first of last September scarcely a week passed without the commission of bloody deeds by this bands. The attacks of Cachise were made from ambush, and invariably successful. Sometimes he appeared to be supported by a large force, and again had but few followers. He was often reported to be at different points at the same time, frequently reported dead, and generally believed to be crippled for life.

His force was often reported to be dwindled to mere nothing, while he would, when occasion required, make a stand with sufficient force to resist all attempts to capture him.

No matter what impressions were entertained regarding him and his force, ons thing is certain, that he has for twelve years successfully resisted all the powers of the friendly tribes and what the Governments of the United States and Mexico did bring to bear against him; and also that since the first of last April he has been as successful in taking life and property as at any other period since he commenced hostilities.

Tobacco and Liquor.

Our countrymen spend more money for the luxuries than for the necessities of life. It is no wonder that many people are poor when their hard earnings are wasted on indulgences which do harm instead of good. Bread is the great staple of food, and $200,000,000 were spent last year for flour to feed our people. But the tobacco sold in the country for chewing, and smoking, and snuff, cost $250,000,000; about $7 for every man, woman and child.

This is bad enough, but the cost of ntoxicating liquors was much higher. Dr. Edward Young, at the head of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, estimates the amount paid for liquors consumed in 1870 at $600,000,000, averaging nearly $20 for every man, woman and child. A large amount of this is used in poor families, and reduces them to want and wretchedness.

If the young people of the land would refuse to touch tobacco or liquor this fearful extravagance would soon cease, and the wealth of the country increase with marvellous rapidity.

EATING LOCUSTS.—Immense quantities are collected in Barbary for food. They are boiled and dried on roofs of houses. A favorite preparation is to roast them. They are also eaten alive without hesitation by the common people, when in haste for refreshment. Those who have examined the subject, for the purpose of determining whether they were unwholesome, have concluded locusts are just as nutricious as any other kind of aliment. The gastric juice melts them down quickly, and the digestion is not impaired. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, in the wisdom of an old proverb, grasshoppers might be utilized also. The Jews, in many parts of Asia, are said to declare the *quails* on which the Israelites feasted so liberally in the desert, has been mistranslated—it should read *locusts*.

DOWN IN THE SEA.—According to Dr. Carpenter, if we go deep enough in the open sea we shall find the temperature as low as 32 degrees, but in inclosed seas, such as the Mediterranean, the deeper and colder water, circulating from the poles, cannot enter; therefore the lowest bottom temperature is determined by the lowest winter temperature of the surface. Scarcity of life in the Mediterranean he considers to be owing to a deficiency of oxygen in the water, due to its combination with a large quantity of organic matter brought down by the rivers and emptying into it.

Milk in Texas.

The visitor of Texas is astonished when he finds many of the chief articles in the sustenance of life lacking their places upon the table—articles which should be more plentiful here than in any other region of the country on the globe. And just here is where the quiet, sedate, formal Major D——, of Kansas City, met with the most bitter disappointment in his southern trip. The Major is exceedingly fond of milk. Immediately upon entering Texas soil, at our first dinner, the Major looked anxiously about the table for some evidence of the presence of his love. His reconnoitre was a painful one. There was no milk nor any evidence of its presence to be found.

"Waiter, bring me a glass of milk."

"We have none, sir."

"What!"

In blank horror the waiter wilted before the thunder tones of that exclamation.

"What!" again roared the Major. "Can it be possible that you have no milk?"

"I assure you, not a drop, sir."

"Then I'll find some in another house." So saying, he grasped his hat and hurried out of the room.

Before we had finished our dinner, however, Major D—— returned, almost out of breath, a twinkle in his eye and joy beaming out boldly over his broad face.

"Eureka!" eureka!" and he placed on the table by his plate a pint of milkish liquid. A good eye at once saw that it was not pure milk, that thin white yellow substance. Major D—— thought he had the genuine article. The liquid was drank, however, and then the Major discovered that it was of an inferior quality of condensed milk.

"Is it possible," he afterward remarked to a Texan, "Is it possible that with thousands of cattle grazing on your hills you have no milk, and with the most magnificent grass country in the world, and your prairies everywhere covered with good cows, that you make no butter?"

Yet such is the fact. Nearly every pound of butter consumed in Texas is imported, and all the milk to be had there comes in the form of a condensed article from the Northern States. With all the facilities for products of the soil necessary for hay raising, yet Texas buys nine-tenths of her bacon, hams and lard from her Northern sister States. With a soil unsurpassed for corn, oats and wheat, the greater part of these products are imported. The chief staple of Texas soil is cotton, and to that product farmers devote their time to the detriment of everything else. Time and immigration however will produce a great change in that respect as well as others. Keen energetic farmers will discover that all the necessities of life can be produced on their plantations without neglecting their great staple, cotton.

It will be a glorious day for Texas when such a state of things is inaugurated. For even as it is now the exports of the State for the year 1870 exceeded its imports in the sum of $30,000 gold. —*Kansas City Times.*

A Russian Custom.

The late Czar Nicholas, while notoriously a poor administrator, had yet a disagreeable fashion sometimes of auditing the accounts of his empire and wanting to know about things. In the course of one of these investigations he chanced to come across an item, "a luncheon of vodki for the use of His Imperial and Awful Majesty, the Gossudar," the price of which was credited to some wretched village, Slobodatcho, k or something of the sort, in the far interior. The Czar was not conscious that he had received any such vodki, and made inquiries about it. He was answered that the charge was a customary annual one, the antecedents of which were not exactly known, but it must be all right. Nicholas was not satisfied, and ordered the matter to be investigated. The Imperial Treasury went to work, and finally after great trouble succeeded, with the assistance of the antiquarians attached to the Imperial Library, in ascertaining that some two hundred years before that, the Czar Peter on one of his journeys needed a drink, a bottle of vodki had been procured for him in the aforesaid Slobedatchok, and the authorities ordered to draw on the Imperial Treasury for the price. From that feeble rill finally followed all those innumerable gallons.

Singular Case of Drowning.

A Mrs. Smiley, widow of the late Bill Poole, was drowned in the North River, New York. With others she had been present at a surprise party given to the captain of a steamer lying in winter quarters. As the party were leaving for the dock the unfortunate lady slipped from the steep gang plank and fell into the water and broken ice. The watchman of a boat, named Winne, plunged into the freezing water, taking with him one end of a line which he had made fast on deck. He reached the struggling woman, lifted her head above the water, and shouted to those above to haul up. They did so, and Winne and Mrs. Smiley were hoisted out of the water, up, up, until they almost touched the gang plank and the horrified spectators thought that both were saved. But just before it was possible to lay hands on the woman she slipped through her waterproof cloak and fell again. Winne tossed the cloak on deck and again jumped in to the rescue. Seizing Mrs. Smiley he lifted her head above the water, and strove to support her until he could receive assistance; but he now was benumbed and half frozen. His fingers relaxed and Mrs. Smiley sank. Winne almost unconscious, was hauled upon the deck.

They Like to Read.

At night, says the Warden of Sing Sing prison, when each prisoner is locked in his cell, it is a curious, and to me a most interesting specticle to see nearly every man trying to read; some standing by the grated cell-door, with spelling-book, some with slate and pencil; one learning his alphabet, the other trying to form letters, a third has managed to get a small lamp, some have tallow candles or a small tin lamp of their own make; others provide themselves with a small tin dish this is filled with grease of some kind, and, with cotton wick, serves to give a dim light. By such ways and means almost every prisoner manages to read or study. Many of them are good readers, and are storing their minds with useful knowledge as well as they can. I have in my mind one man who could not read when he came here, who not only learned to read well, but became master of the most difficult problems in mathematics.

JEWISH STATISTICS.—The first colony of Jews in New York arrived in 1620, the city at that time being under the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Amsterdam. In 1706, the first Jewish congregation was formed. They built the first synagogue in 1721. In 1844 there were four synagogues; in 1854 there were twenty, and at present there are at least forty in New York. The whole number of Jewish houses of prayer in the United States is about 320.

The Festival of Jagannath.

Of the twenty-four high feasts which enliven the religious year in India, the Car Festival of Jagannath is the greatest. A writer describing this festival says that for weeks before the Car Festival pilgrims come trooping into Puri by thousands every day. The whole district is in a ferment. By the time the great car has risen to the orthodox height of forty-five feet, the temple cooks make their calculations for feeding ninety thousand mouths. The vast edifice is supported on sixteen wheels of seven feet diameter, and is thirty-five feet square. The brother and sister of Jagannath have separate cars a few feet smaller. When the sacred images are at length brought forward and placed upon their chariots, thousands fall on their knees, and bow their foreheads in the dust. The vast multitude shouts as with one throat, and, surging backward and forward, drags the wheeled edifice down the broad street towards the country-house of Lord Jagannath. Music strikes up before and behind, drums beat, cymbals clash, the priests harangue from the cars, or shout a sort of medley enlivened with broad allusions and coarse gestures, which are received with roars of laughter by the crowd.

And so the dense mass struggles forward by convulsive jerks, tugging, sweating, shouting, jumping, singing, praying, and swearing. The distance from the temple to the country-house is less than a mile, but the wheels sink deep into the sand, and the journey takes several days. After hours of severe toil and wild excitement in the July tropical sun, a reaction necessarily follows. The zeal of the pilgrims flags before the garden-house is reached; and the cars, deserted by the devotees, are dragged along by the professional pullers with deep-drawn grunts and groans. These men, four thousand and two hundred in number, are peasants from the neighboring fiscal divisions, who generally manage to live at free quarters in Puri during the festival. Arrived at the country-house, the enthusiasm subsides. The pilgrims drop exhausted upon the burning sand of the sacred street, or block up the lanes with their prostrate bodies. When they have slept off their excitement, they rise refreshed, and ready for another of the strong religious stimulants of the season. Lord Jagannath is left to get back to his temple as best he can; and, but for the professional car-pullers, would infallibly stick at his country-house. In a closely-packed throng of a hundred thousand men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the uttermost, under a blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement; but such instances were always rare, and are now unknown. At one time, several unhappy people were killed or injured every year, but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were for the most part cases of diseased and miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt.

Setting Traps.

A frog, who wanted to cross to the opposite bank of a river, so runs the fable, met a mouse of his acquaintance, and said,—

"Come with me to the opposite side."

But the mouse said,—

"No, I would rather go round."

"By no means," returned the frog, "we will go together—the shortest way."

"Well, then," continued the frog, "let me fasten one of your feet to one of mine, and I will tow you over."

"Agreed," said the mouse.

So the frog fastened one of his feet to one of the mouse's paws, and swam away with him into the stream. When they had got about half way across the mouse was exhausted, and, finding himself sinking, cried out,—

"Help, my friend, help! I am drowning—O treachery! I am lost; some one will repay you for your cruel deceit!"

So saying, he turned over and breathed his last.

At that very moment a sparrow-hawk passed by, saw something like a mouse upon the surface of the water, flew down and carried it off, and the frog with it.

Moral: Those who set traps for others sometimes get entrapped themselves.

Destruction of Timber.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* calls attention to some facts which go to show that the alarm about the destruction of timber on this continent is by no means a sensational one. In an estimate made in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1870 it is shown that all the pine timber in the region between the Mississippi on the west and Lakes Superior and Michigan on the north and east will disappear within the next twelve years, while the hard wood will last only twenty-one years if the present rate of consumption is kept up, and no means be employed to replace the wood consumed. In this region about 330,000 acres are denuded each year, and to compensate for this loss only 150,000 acres are planted annually throughout the entire West. One means by which this fatal destruction was kept up and fostered until quite recently was the protective tax laid upon foreign lumber by the Government, which brought capital into domestic lumber business, and besides operating adversely to our building interests denuded the land of forests which were imperatively needed for sanitary purposes.

FALSE PRIDE.—No honest occupation is so disreputable as habitual idleness. Yet there are many young ladies who choose to think so. There are very many girls of limited means, in large cities, who would gladly employ their leisure hours in some way that would prove remunerative to them, if they could do so without the fact of their being thus employed being known outside their own family circles. Rather than this, these fastidious girls will submit to any privations, and pass hours of each day in listless idleness that ought and could be put to profitable use. Another of the results of this false pride is the fostering of a spirit of idleness, which almost completely unfits them for house duties, and more especially those which devolve upon them after marriage. Hence the many unhappy marriages growing out of a want of familiarity with household duties, and a positive disinclination to perform them.

TOOK THE HINT.—A London detective put his head into an omnibus one day just as it was starting off, with the remark, "Passengers will do well to look out for their pocketbooks. There are two members of the swell mob in this 'bus." Thereupon a grave looking old gentleman with eye-glasses and a gold-headed cane hastily got out, saying, "if that's the case I won't go in this 'bus." He was followed by a clerical-looking gentleman with a white choker, who remarked that he "would not ride in such company." And then the detective closed the door and shouted to the driver, "All right; drive on; they've got out."

How a Great Line Sprung Up.

The noted Cunard Steamship Company, says Mark Twain, is composed simply of two or three grandchildren who have stepped into the shoes of a couple of old Scotch fathers; for Burns and MacIvor were the Cunard Company when it was born; it was Burns and MacIvor when the originators had passed away; it is Burns and MacIvor still in the third generation—never has been out of the two families. Burns was a Glasgow merchant, Mac Ivor was an old sea-dog who sailed a ship for him in early times. That vessel's earnings were cast into a sinking fund; with the money they built another ship, and then another, and thus the old original packet line from Glasgow to Halifax was established. At that time the mails were slowly and expensively carried in English Government vessels. Burns & MacIvor and Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") fell to considering a scheme of getting the job of carrying these mails in private bottoms. In order to manage the thing they needed to be quiet about it, and also they needed faster vessels. Haliburton had a relative who was not a shining success in practical life, but had an inventive head; name, Sam Cunard; he took his old jack-knife and a shingle and sat down and whittled out this enormous Royal Mail Line of vessels that we call the Cunarders—a great navy, it is—doing business in every ocean; owning forty-five steamships of vast cost; conducting its affairs with the rigid method and system of a national navy; using a company uniform; retiring superannuated and disabled men and officers on permanent pensions, and numbering its servants by hundreds and thousands. In its own private establishment in Liverpool it keeps 4,000 men under pay. That is what Sam. Cunard whittled out. That is to say, he whittled out a little model for a fast vessel; it was satisfactory; he was instructed to go and get the mail contract, simply under his own name; he did it, and the company became commonly known as the Cunard Company; then the company tried steam and made it work; they prospered, and bought out Haliburton, and also Cunard's little interest; they removed Cuvard to England and made him their London agent; he grew rich, and when he died he died not as a poor, dreaming provincial whittler of experimental models, but as the great Sir Samuel Cunard, K. C. B., or G. W. X., or something like that, for the sovereign had knighted him.

The Manufacture of Pig-Iron.

It is estimated that during the last year 2,300,000 tons of pig-iron were made in the United States. The product of the year ended June 1, 1870, was, according to the ninth census, 2,046,123 tons, being 1,065,322 tons more than that of the year 1859-60.

Of this amount Pennsylvania made 1,063,272; New York 223,726; Massachusetts 16,416; and Ohio 306,363.

According to a list in the Report of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association, there were, last August, recently completed or building, 53 blast furnaces, distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, 24; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 2; Tennessee, 4; Ohio, 10; Michigan and Lake Superior Region, 5. Since that time steps have been taken to build probably 30 other furnaces; so that all the new enterprises afloat may be regarded as leading to an addition to the annual productive capacity of the country of 500,000 tons of pig iron, resulting in an investment of from about $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The annual production of the world is about 13,000,000 tons, and the present consumption is more than equal to this supply. Continental Europe exports some iron (from Belgium and Sweden), but imports still more, so that, practically, she is limited to meeting the needs of her own markets. Great Britain produced last year 6,627,179 tons.

The year opens with the price ranging for No. 1 Foundery at from $18 to $50, and contracts have been made at these figures. It is probable that no great reduction will take place during the year. In England, no great fluctuations which might seriously affect our markets need be apprehended.

Very Particular.

The distinctions of caste maintained among the Hindoos are no more rigid than some of those observed by American Indians. In the Indian Territory the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been brought together in one agency; but no persuasion can induce the Cheyennes to permit their children to associate with those of the Arapahoes, who are considered low caste. This feeling has had an unfavorable effect on the attempts made to educate the children of the Cheyennes, as the parents, though willing to have them taught, could not be prevailed upon to allow them to attend school on terms of equality with the Arapahoe children. Finally a compromise was effected by a rearrangement of the school house. A partition running through the centre divided the Cheyenne papooses from the Arapahoes while they were being taught, so that the young Cheyennes were enabled to pursue their studies without suffering contact with their low-caste fellow-savages. Notwithstanding all these concessions to prejudice, it was found that it was only the poorest and least aristocratic of the Cheyennes who manifested any hearty disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities afford for the instruction of their children.

Cleopatra's Needle.

It is a solid tapering obelisk of red granite, cut from top to bottom with deep, sharply-defined, symbolic characters which nobody understands. Lying about five feet below the level of the ground, its mate was discovered about thirty years ago. Both were brought over one hundred miles from the ancient city of On, the great university of ancient Egypt, where Moses was educated. How such masses were transported such a distance—all the way a desert of sand, loose and yielding—can not be explained; yet Pharonic engineers accomplished the feat without marring the blocks. The horizontal one was presented by Mahomed Ali to the English Government. After some months of effort British artisans failed to raise it out of its present bed, so a vessel detailed for conveying the curiosity to London returned without a cargo.

AN UNFORTUNATE RESULT.—It is interesting to know that the Chinese arbiter of the fate of millions the Emperor, who, at the age of fifteen has just been married, never saw either of his brides before the day of marriage. He fancied he saw one—and she was hump-backed—in a dream. By some strange chance a girl so afflicted—but otherwise of transcendent loveliness—was among the seven hundred girls from which his Majesty's brides were selected. The Empresses whose duty it was to make the selection knew of his Majesty's dream, and fixed on this girl for one of his wives: but the poor creature was killed by the Court surgeons who undertook, by some heroic process, to cure her deformity. It is said the young man takes the sad office most seriously at heart.

Incidents at a Fair.

About the Place de la Bastille, Paris, there is a regular Fair, the booths being more numerous than commen, but all stocked with children's toys. A pale, wan, emaciated young woman, leading a little boy by the hand, was seen going about from booth to booth, and both gazing wistfully at the things which were beyond their reach. Both were meanly, scantily clad, and both showed traces of great poverty, and of prolonged misery. On passing a booth where a number of dolls were spread out in a basket, the boy took one in his hand, but was immediately seized by the dealer. He brutally seized the child by the ear, and cried: "He! help!" A crowd was instantly collected, and the police soon upon the spot. The poor mother clasped her hands in supplication. "Oh! pardon him!" she prayed; "he is only seven years of age—he had no toys—nothing—and he wanted one so much!" The dealer turned his rage upon her and called her an accomplice, and, in spite of the protests of all present, he insisted upon having both arrested, and preferred a charge of robbery against them. Both have remained in custody up to this moment, awaiting their turn for trial. A far more pleasant scene occurred on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. A member of our American colony was walking about with his little girl, five years of age, when they met a procession of orphan children. The little girl asked the meaning of their checked costume and blue ribbons, and on being told that they were poor girls who had no parents, she asked who gave them their New Year's gifts. On being told that they had none, she was greatly affected, and proposed that she should give them her toys. Touched himself, or anxious to encourage the charitable disposition shown by his daughter at this early age, Mr. S., on getting permission from the Sisters of Charity who accompanied them, bought out the stock of two or three stalls, and sent sixty odd orphan girls away very happy.

A Faithful Dog.

Among the section men mentioned caught out in the frightful Minnesota storm, was one who lived several miles from St. James. He was unable to reach home, and his wife became alarmed for his safety, and he was uneasy about his family. On Thursday a shepherd dog belonging to him came bounding into St. James with a little leather bag attached to his collar, in which was a letter from his wife containing the joyful intelligence that they were "all well at home," and asking for news of her husband. Another letter was written informing the wife that the husband was safe and would return home as soon as he could reach there. This letter was placed in the leather bag, and the faithful animal told to "go home." Away started the almost human animal through the fearful storm and snow drifts, and arrived safely at home with the precious news so anxiously looked for by the waiting wife and mother. The next day the husband reached home. This same dog was also sent with a letter to a sick neighbor, and brought back an answer. That dog is not for sale.

A Royal Sleigh.

From a description given in a German cotemporary it appears that the new sleigh of the King of Bavaria surpasses in splendor all the sleighs in the world. This sleigh is one mass of gilded mythological and allegorical figures. The body proper is supported by naiads, and numerous cupids are seen gamboling in the garlands of flowers which wind around it "en relief." Blue velvet cushions, ornamented with the richest gold embroideries, cover the seats and steps, while the side and back panels are decorated by paintings from the master hand of Henry von Pechman. The pole is also gilded and trimmed with costly velvet. The robes are of ermine. The harness for four horses is covered with embroidered velvet, and so heavy are its gold ornamentations that one headstall cannot be lifted with a single hand, and still more costly are the saddle covers. Sleigh and harness cost the trifling sum of 200,000 florins or something over $80,000 in gold.

Lending Clothes.

A New York reporter has scented out a new business. He saw a sign, "Dress coats for balls and holidays, etc., for hire," and of course went into the shop and interviewed the proprietor. Swallow-tailed coats are hired three dollars a wear—twenty-five dollars deposit—sometimes vests, but never pantaloons. A gentleman never likes to wear another man's trowsers. The proprietor says he is the only man in the business in the city, and he has a good thing of it. His principal customers are not men who are too poor to purchase dress suits, but those who want to go to a ball or fandango some night when they do not want to go home and dress for the occasion. Impertinent inquiries might be made and objections interposed in their own dressing-rooms, and so they just step into the accommodating caterlender's and avoid trouble and contention, and he is quietly making a fortune!

Several steamers of the Atlantic company have been seized for debt. This was formerly a wealthy company.

The Pittsburg Boiler Explosion.

The following details of the fatal explosion of four boilers in Pittsburg are given:

The American Works, where the explosion took place, are the largest of the kind in America, occupying about fifteen acres of ground and giving employment to about 3,000 persons. The works were built in 1850, and have a fame as the proprietors and inventors of the celebrated cold-rolled iron shafting. There were comparatively few houses in the immediate vicinity of the works when started, but now they have increased until the inhabitants number, perhaps, some 15,000, who are nearly all dependent on this establishment for their living and support. The explosion was that of four boilers which were located in a central part of the numerous work-shops. These works are run night and day, and have two turns of about 1,500 each. Everything was going on with the usual exactness and military precision up to the time of the catastrophe. Then the shrieks and agonizing cries of the poor unfortunates baffled description. The report of the exploded boilers had scarcely subsided, when the gates and entrance to the works were besieged by thousands who clamored to gain admittance. Wives were frantically searching for their husbands, mothers for their children, and sisters for their brothers, who were lying within the ruins. The wreck was complete, the flying iron, stone and brick carrying everything before it. So destructive was the force spent that the remains of the boiler can only be found in minute particles. The pipes and other connections were hurled to such a distance that at the present writing they have not been found. The loss of life, as far as can be ascertained, is seven killed and about thirty wounded. The names of those who were killed are Anton Bacus, Charles Fay, Thos. Mc Carthy, Mike Reynolds, Barney Mc Cauley, Mike Shehan, and Patrick Rowley. The portion of the works which was demolished was the spike and nail factories, and what is known as the

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with ethcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Nasty Grant.

Mr. Nast is the name of the artist who did up the vile caricatures of Horace Greeley, in Harpers' Weekly, during the last election. The *nastiest* efforts of the *nastiest* man, with all Mr. Nast's skill as an artist, could not have outdone the shameful and indecent picturing that was done by the said artist for the Harpers. But that might all be forgotten and forgiven, as having occurred during the excitement of a presidential campaign. But a *nastier* feature, is now developing itself, after Mr. Greeley's death when he lies buried beneath the tears of a nation, and when a world attested to his worth—this nasty feature is Gen. Grant contributing to a testimonial to that artist for his discreditable caricatures. Of all others President Grant should have kept shy from such a movement, modesty, if he had any, should have forbidden him to take part in it; a sense of decency should have taught him to detest it; his exalted position should have made him feel it as far beneath his dignity to reward the vile caricaturist of his honorable rival for the Presidency, Horace Greeley. But who can expect anything better from a man of Grant's calibre?

Our State Legislature.

The present state legislature is no improvement upon its predecessors. The anti-ring, or honest force, in the lower house, numbers about 12 out of 100 members who compose that body. Among this dozen that stands up for honest and pure and in opposition to hasty and corrupt legislation, we are gratified to find the member from this county, *Mr.* Orvis. Mr. Orvis' quick perception, clear head, and readiness as a debater, has made him a great eyesore to the ring, and in many of their schemes have they been checked by him, although upon a vote he stands with a small but incorruptible minority. Though the stand Mr. Orvis has taken may not defeat much of the legislative gambling, yet we perceive, that the ring does not find its way quite so smooth, and feels its progress somewhat retarded. What a pity that there are not more to stand by such a leader as Mr. Orvis, to the shame of our commonwealth be it said, amidst the pride that the people, and particularly the democracy, of old Centre, may feel, in being represented there by a man like, John H. Orvis, of great ability with honesty to balance.

There is another noble young democrat, upon the floor of the house, who also votes and assists in the good work of honest legislation—this is Capt. Brockway, of Columbia.

If the people of the state looked a little closer into the doings of their servants at Harrisburg, and would elect to keep at home such as keep going with the ring, our legislative halls would soon be purified. The people have the remedy in their own hands, and if they do not choose to make use of it, they themselves are to blame, if the large majority of representatives are corrupt. The votes of a member always show whether he is with the ring or not. Thus far, our member, Mr. Orvis, has been true to every pledge he made before his election, and we know he will be found true to the end. That the majority is against him is not his fault—the majority is corrupt, and he is battling it manfully, and has hit it many staggering blows already—his constituents may well feel proud of him.

The Benner twp. road law, by which all taxes are to be paid in money, leaving the supervisors to hire and pay for the work done, and of which we advocated an extension to Potter twp., we see has called the attention of other townships to the matter, and that such have also petitioned to be included. This is a good law, and will bring us better roads with less taxes. We are pleased to see that our member, *Mr.* Orvis, proposes to make the act general for Center county, which, we think, will meet with the almost unanimous approval of our citizens.

Reduction of Postage.

The bill to amend the postal code adopted by the House on 11th reduces letter postage after the 1st of next January to 2 cents, and the postage on daily newspapers from $1.20 to 60 cents. All printed matter is to be prepaid.

Legislative.

The following petitions were presented, on 5th inst, in the House, by Mr. Orvis:

To make road tax in Haines twp., payable in money.

Petition from Gregg twp, for amendment to local option law.

An act to increase the pay of jurers in Tioga county, amended, on motion of Mr. Orvis, to include Centre county.

Mr. Cross offered the following, which was twice read:

Resolved, That bill No. 159, originated and reported from the Ways and Means Committee, appropriating one million dollars to the United States Centennial exposition, be recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. Elliott. I hope this House will not recommit the bill and I will give reasons why I hope so. I knew nothing about this bill before it was reported from the committee, but if there is to be opposition to it, it ought to take place on this floor, where every man shows his hand, and not secretly in the committee room, where they can sneak and skulk in regard to it, and the public know nothing about it.

Mr. Orvis. I did not suppose when this resolution was introduced that this debate would have taken place upon it. I was very much surprised at the tone of some of the remarks we have heard, and particularly at those of the gentleman from the Fourth district of Philadelphia [Mr. Elliott]. I do not know of any member on this floor who has any disposition to sneak away from or shirk any responsibility, and I know of no way in which they can do that in committee except upon the principle of the ruling of the gentleman himself [Mr. Elliott] that proceedings in committee are secret and private and not to be told. I do not know upon what authority that ruling is made; I do not know of any principle in the Constitution or any statute law that makes such proceedings private. As long as I am a member of this House I do not propose to make secret anything I do in committee, and I am perfectly willing to take the responsibility of what I do or of how I vote in committee, the same as as I do upon the floor of the House.

I am not a member of the Committee of Ways and Means and I do not know whether a majority of the committee desires to re-examine and reconsider this bill or not I have read it since it was printed and placed on the calendar. It should be reconsidered, as it seems to me a crude and illy considered piece of legislation. It proposes to appropriate a million of dollars, and for what and to whom? There are three or four different parties mentioned in it. The city of Philadelphia is referred to, the Fairmount Park commissioners have something to do with it, the corporation created under an act of Congress is another party, as also the Board of Finance of the Centennial Commission. To whom is this money to go? Out of what fund is it to be paid? How is this million to be raised? All these are provisions that should be carefully prepared in the bill.

When the question comes before the House as to whether we shall appropriate a million of dollars, I shall not be afraid to accept the responsibility so far as my own vote is concerned. I am in favor of having this bill recommitted so that it may be digested into a better form.

The body that meets at Washington, called Congress, should now have a change of name, and be styled the Credit Mobilier, with Colfax, Ames, Patterson, Wilson, Harlan, &c., as board of directors.

Spain a Republic.

King Amadeus has abdicated the throne of Spain, and the Cortes have agreed to the establishment of a republican form of government by a vote of 259 to 32. The most intense excitement prevails in Madrid and through the whole country.

The Carlists are increasing in such rapid and formidable proportions that the Spanish Government is forced to send a regular army against them. The City of Saragossa is so surrounded by them as to be virtually blockaded, and they are equally active in the neighborhood of Segovia, Estell the fortified town of Balaguer, and throughout the province of Aragon.

The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon that course. When he accepted the crown, he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived.

If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners he would not have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

Upon the completion of the reading the Senate and Congress met together in the Chamber of the latter and constituted themselves the Sovereign Cortes of Spain. Senor Rivero, President of the Congress, was called to the chair, and in a brief speech declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power.

A DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR PETITIONING FOR A PENSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Speaker Blaine to-day, having called Mr. Dawes to the chair, appeared on the floor, saying he had a few minutes ago had an interview in the Speaker's room which had deeply touched him. It was with the widow of Robert C. Wood, late assistant surgeon in the United States army, and a daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. She had presented a petition, which he would not have read, as it presented a state of facts that ought not to be expected, viz: that a daughter of Zachary Taylor was in need of assistance. He had assured her that he did not believe there would be a vote against the bill which he now introduced, granting to Mrs. Wood a pension of $50 per month, to date from the death of her husband, March 28 1869 and it was passed by an unanimous vote.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The wrong done the people by the Credit Mobilier spoilers were tersely stated in the speech of Horace Greeley at Indianapolis, during the presidential canvass. He said:

"These gentlemen contracted with themselves to pay themselves twice the fair cost of entirly building and equipping the road; and, building it with the proceeds of the money lent by the Government, they proceeded to devide among themselves the other bonds, equal to the amount for which Congress had made a mortagage on the entire road. By these means $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 *were devided* among the parties, and all that money so divided we are called upon to pay. So that to-day the people of this country are paying some millions per annum out of their hard earnings for interest on these bonds lent to the Pacific road,—paying the money as interest to meet the vast sums divided by those gentlemen among themselves, as the dividents of the Credit Mobilier of America."

Tom Scott Leasing Another Railroad.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—It is stated here today that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have leased the entire line of the Northern Central Railroad, and will take possession on the 1st of July. The terms of the lease are said to be that the stockholders shall receive 8 per cent on their stock. A general meeting of the stockholders will take place on the 27th inst

By the auditors' report in another column, taxpayers will see our co. finances.

Massachusetts' Shame.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

To the people of Massachusetts the disgraceful revelations of corruption and cowardice at Washington must be more humiliating than to the rest of our countrymen. It was among us that the Credit Mobilier iniquity was conceived, if not begotten. It was by Massachusetts men that this last reproach was brought upon our National renown. Ames and Alley, and Butler, and Hooper, and Williams are all *Massachusetts* Congressmen, past, present or to come; the accused who have cleared themselves without wholly restoring their names to their former reputation, are also in part Massachusetts men, and one of them, Henry Wilson, Vice President elect, is the life-long friend and confidant of Alley, the meanest of the millionaires who traded in legislation. It was a Massachusetts Secretary of the Treasury, fully acquainted, as it would now appear, with the rascality of the Credit Mobilier ring, who, after an honest but brief resistance to their last exortion in 1871, tamely submitted, without exposing them to popular indignation by publishing the facts. And it was this same Secretary Boutwell who, last September (if we may believe the word of Oakes Ames) called upon the chief of the ring to pay out his misgotten dollars for the help of the Grant party in the Indiana State election. Whatever was done or allowed in this whole wretched business was done and allowed by the men whom Massachussetts had put in her high places of trust and honor; and upon this Commonwealth must fall a treble share of the shame and odium that are now resulting from so conspicuous a piece of baseness. Our ancient enemies will point the finger of scorn at us, and those who have honored us will wonder if Massachusetts has really fallen so low that Ames and Williams and Butler are our proper representatives at Washington.

In this condition of things there is but one course for the people of Massachusetts to pursue. Let them show by their acts that they repudiate and abhor the misdeeds of these swindlers. Let them demand the punishment of Ames and his confederates, and refuse any longer to be represented in Congress by such men. If Boston merchants like *Hooper* and Williams have so far lost their moral sense as to be speculating in these gambling stocks and making the taxpayers contribute to their fabulous dividends, let their constituents, who have moral sense enough to perceive the true nature of the speculation, call upon them to resign.

Present Position of Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, and Sumner.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The revelations that have demoralized the Republican ranks in both branches of Congress this winter, have worked a curious change in the attidude of the majority towards the Liberals who were treated so coldly at the beginning of the session. Especially is this the case in the Senate, where the victorious party formally ostracised the Liberals at that time. The half-dozen Senators who began the fight in their own party against the Administration and its corruptions last summer were given to understand that they must take a back seat and sing small in the future. But during the past month the manifestations of this spirit have rapidly decreased, and to-day Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull and Fenton are treated with a warmth of manner by Morton and Sherman and others which contrasts strongly with the studied hauteur which these worthies assumed in December. The demoralization that has resulted from the Credit Mobilier scandal has completely broken down the barriers which were meant to prevent the Liberals from further opportunities to wield influence in the Senate. The change in the manners of Messrs. Morton, Conkling, Sherman, and Anthony toward Messrs. Schurtz, Trumbull, and Fenton is plainly noticeable in the galleries, and is felt by the Liberals themselves, who, during the financial and other important discussions of the past week, have begun to participate more activity in the Senatorial deliberations. The fact is that these Radical Senators are so disgusted with the revelations of their Radical brethern that they are glad to take an honest man by the hand wherever they can find him. Mr. Sumner, not being able to go to the Senate, does not have a share in this, but in his library he notes with no little interest the changing relations between his set and the paltry crowd who degraded him in the Senate. Such a case as that of Pomeroy's, for instance, has a good deal of interest to him. During the war and up to 1869 Pomeroy was a warm supporter of Mr. Sumner in all that he said and did in the Senate. All this time, however, he was getting his arm deeper and deeper into the treasury, and when the word of command came from the White House that Sumner must be degraded from his chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, Pomeroy clung to his patronage, which was the reward of those who went against Sumner, and not only spoke and voted against him in the caucus, but openly boasted of it in public. Now the reverend Mr. Pomeroy has gone to the bad, and Mr. Sumner contemplates with a grim satisfaction the exposure of another corruptionist in the ranks of his Senatorial enemies.

The Cause of Gov. Geary's Death.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 10.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Gov. Geary discovered no pathological lesion of any organ, and the conclusion arrived at was that he died of syncope caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cacoexy. His brain weighed fifty-six and a half ounces, which is considered remarkbly large, as the largest brain on record weighed sixty-three ounces.

The contest over the Greeley will, or wills rather, is at length ended, Surrogate Coffin of Westchester county having deaided that the first instrument—the one executed in 1871—should be admitted to probate, and an order to that effect has been made The understanding is that the various parties to whom bequests are made in that will have severally waived or withdrawn their claims, so that the two daughters will inherit the undivided estate. If this be so, then the result is one upon which all parties are to be congratulated.

An important scheme was introduced in Congress, to wit: for the construction of a pneumatic tube from New York to Chicago for carrying freight. This is a mammoth undertaking—nevertheless, those competent to judge aver that if successfully carried out, it will pay the projectors.

The town of San Vicento, in the Republic of Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake. The houses were demolishep, but no lives lost.

Distructive Fire at Tyrone.

Tyrone February 13.—H. H. Kay's steam tannery was burned down this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured for $30,000. The fire was accidental By great exertions of the firemen and citizens they succeeded in saving the Ward house and the Pennsylvania railroad buildings, which were in great danger.

A New Trial Denied Stokes.

New York, Feb. 14.—Judge Boardman has decided not to grant Stokes a new trial.

An hour after Judge Boardman's decision was received, Mr. Townsend, of Stoke's counsel, was *en route* for the Judge's residence. He will ask the Judge to incorporate in his order denying a new trial the right to review his decision before the General Term, and will also apply for a letter to the Governor asking for a respite until March to allow time for argument, in case a stay of proceedings is not granted.

The Stokes Decision—A Stay Granted.

The text of Judge Davis's decision granting writ of error and stay in the case of Stokes, says that the exceptions are of such grave importance, and there being doubt as to the correctness of the portion of the charge of the jury, it became his duty to give the prisoner an opportunity to present them to a higher court. The case will now go to the full bench for hearing. This will probably involve a delay of a couple of months. The news had a cheering effect on Stokes.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 12.—It is stated that John W., one of the favorite and most business-like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives, and will hereafter live in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones of Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., February 15.—The steamer Charles Forbes brought to this city the rescued persons from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones, among them Assistant-Pilot David G. Gordon who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars:

When about three miles above Redfish bar at ten minutes before five this morning the watchman on the lower deck called out "Redfish light in sight." The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran to the lower deck and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire, and was cut loose from the burning boat, and floated away. Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster.

The Congress Scandal.

MR. COLFAX'S DEFENSE.

His Account of the $1,200 Deposit—A Fruitless Cross-Examination of Mr. Ames—Weight of *Mr.* Colfax's Story—The Evidence Against Him.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—Mr. Hale opened Mr. Colfax's defense by a long cross-examination of Mr. Ames. He began to go over his whole testimony, not confining himself that concerning Mr. Colfax, for the purpose of involving Mr. Ames in contradiction, and pressing every possible flaw in his testimony, however trifling.

Judge Poland, who has been a prodigy of patience and good nature throughout the tedious investigation, fairly out of humor at this, stopped Mr. Hale several times, saying that the Committee had Mr. Ames' evidence before them, and could judge for themselves as to whether it was contradictery. At one time he said sharply: "We are having a great deal of senseless chatter here;" and at another, when Mr. Clark, who sat at Mr. Ames' elbow throughout and acted as his lawyer, got into a controversy with Mr. Hale, he threatened to have them both put out of the room.

He and the other committeemen were clearly out of all patience with the two lawyers, and believed that the more they were allowed to talk the less clear the case would become. Mr. Hale made nothing out of Ames in the course of two hours' cross-examination. It did not trouble Mr. Ames at all to have his first statement compared with his subsequent more explicit testimony. He explained all discrepancies by saying he had not time to refresh his *memory* when he made the first statement, and that he was then willing to believe what Mr. Colfax and the others said, and was anxious to let them off as easy he could.

Mr. Hale's first witness for the defense was Moses Dillon, the cashier of Sergeant-at-Arms Orday. His evidence sounded very much as if it had been cooked up for the emergency. In his previous testimony he had said that he had no recollection of having paid the $1,200 check marked "S. C.," and did not knew to whom he had paid it. Now he testified that he had an indistinction, or rather a strong impression, that Mr. Ames had got the money on it himself. He would not swear that the he had, however. He said he had suggested to Mr. Amps, yesterday, that he might have got the check cashed himself, and that Mr. Ames replied, "Very likely.." By this time it was about 5 o'clock, and the tired Committee adjourned for dinner.

They met again at 7 in the evening. Mr. Colfax made a speech in his own defense, in which he brought in a great deal of irrelevant matter about his business affairs. He had at last, however, a theory to account for the deposit of $1,200 in currency in the First National Bank of Washington, on June 22, 1868, two days after Mr. Ames testified that he gave him a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for that exact sum. It would have been wiser if he had accounted for this deposit before, but his explanation was better late than never.

His statement, divested of the superfluous verbiages with which he clothed it, and the elaborate description of petty details accompanying it, was that he received $200 of the amount from his father-in-law, Mr. Matthews, who owed him for money lent to buy a piano. The piano was purchased, Mr. Colfax said, at 30 per cent. below the regular price, because the Messrs. Steinway were glad to have one in his house, and that the remaining $1,000 was sent him about the middle of June, 1868, by Geo. F. Nesbitt, a wealthy printer and stationer in New-York, as a confidential political contribution.

The money came in the shape of a $1000 bill, inclosed in a letter. Mr. Nesbitt had since died, Mr. Colfax said, and his executor could find no account among his papers of this payment. The letter came when Mr Colfax was at the breakfast table and was opened and the money exhibited in the *presence of* his mother, since dead, his sister, and his father-in-law, saying that it came just in time to pay a demand on him from the Campaign Committee in Indiana. He deposited the $1,000 in the bank with the $200 received from Mr. Matthews, and soon after sent a draft to Indiana for $1,000.

Mr. Matthews was put on stand to confirm Mr. Colfax's statement about the $1,000 and the letter from Nesbitt. Mrs. Hollister, Mr. Colfax's sisters, also recollected the breakfast-table incident. Both remembered having heard him speak of the Credit Mobilier stock being [abandoned by him as long ago as 1869. Mr. Colfax repeated his former explicit denial that he had ever received the $1,200 dividend or any other dividend from Ames. In the face of all Mr. Ames' memoranda, he persisted in his statement that he had thrown up his contract for the stock after paying $500 on it, and that he had lost that amount.

He referred to his South Bend speech, and said it hand been misquoted of late. He had said that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person had offered to give him any stock in the Credit Mobilier, and the words "to give" had been omitted in order to make it appear that he had made a false statement. As to the $60 75 which Mr. Ames said he paid him in January, 1869, he had never heard of it before, and was as much surprised as if he had been told that he had assassinated a man at that time.

This was the whole of Mr. Colfax's defense. Beside his own statement, it consisted, of the testimony of two members of his family that he took a $1,000 bill out of a letter and showed it to him about the time he deposited the $1,000 in the bank. Mr. Ames' testimony remains unimpeached, fortified by the entries on his memorandum book, the check on the Sergeant-at-Arms payable to "S. C.," and the, coincidence of dates and amounts between it and the deposit by Mr. Colfax in the bank.

If Mr. Colfax's explanation is true, he is the victim of a train of circumstantial evidence almost unparalleled in judicial history, and besides of a criminal design on the part of Mr. Ames to involve him unjustly in the Credit Mobilier business which must have been conceived in 1868 and persisted in ever since, and which alone could have induced Mr. Ames to make the entries he exhibited to-day in his memorandum book. It is scarcely credible that he made false entries on his book at the same time that he made entries of his dealings with Henry Wilson, Messrs. Dawes, Allison, F. F. Wilson, and Bingham, which all these gentlemen acknowledge to be correct.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Mr. M'Allister, from the committee on suffrage and elections, presented the following supplementary [report:

For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of the state or the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state, or of the United States, or on the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison. *Provided*, That when any student shall have wholly abandoned his former residence, he may acquire a new residence as any other citizen.

The following summary of the Credit Mobilier tells the tale. The shameful schedule is as follows:

REPUBLICANS,	10
H. Wilson, twenty shares	$1,200
Schofield, ten shares	800
Patterson, thirty shares	1,000
Bingham, twenty shares	1,200
Colfax twenty shares	1,200
Garfield, ten shares	329
Dawes, ten shares	600
Kelley, ten shares	329
J. Wilson, ten shares	320
Allison, ten shares	600
DEMOCRATS.	
James Brooks	1

Now as ten is to one, so is the number of purchasable, corrupt Republicans, to the number of Democrats who are corrupt and purchaseable. We think this estimate in the light of corroborating facts is fair and just. And you must remember, too, that this list of ten contains two Republican Vice Presidents. None of your second rate, obscure, thimble-rigging rascals that infest election precincts, and personate the decent citizens of the ward. O No! These are *creme de la creme* of the Radical rulers of the land! From such rulers it is not impiety to repeat the words of the litany, and say "Good Lord, deliver us!"—Post.

Letters From India.

LETTER No. XII.

(The following letter from Rev. Harpster, dated Guntur, Dec. 1st, 1872, and written to Mr. John Shannon of this place, is so full of interest, that we make a copious extract from it and furnish it as letter No. XII.)

It is a feeling that I used to entertain, and I suppose it is a common one, that when a man has traveled away the matter of ten thousand miles, he ought to have lots of things to write about. But there is not as much to write about as you may suppose. There is not after all, so very much difference between one place and another on this globe. England, France, Asia Minor, Palistine, Egypt, and India, do not differ very much, in their general aspect from our own country. One is apt to think there must be an immense difference. I remember wondering when a boy, whether the grass was *green* in foreign countries. Imagine my amusement when a few nights ago I was sitting under a tamarind tree, far in the interior, with a group of natives areund me when one of them asked me this very question which had so puzzled my brains in boyhood. When I told them the grass was green, and the trees had leaves, the horses four legs, and the moon which was peeping through the tree tops, would ten hours later peep through the tree tops in *my* country, they could not repress their astonishment at the wonderful singularity between the general physical characteristics of my country and theirs. These questions which so puzzled their simple heads, bother heads much wiser; and to all the proper answer is there is after all not a wonderful amount of difference between any one country and the rest on this globe.

In America the mountains are covered with trees: here they are bald and treeless. In Centre county there are hills and valleys; in Guntoor Taluk there is but one vast plain. In Pennsvalley the farmers grow wheat, corn, oats, &c. In the Kistna district they raise cholum, ragee, damodariah, &c. There, as I write, the ground is in all probability covered with snow, here they regard snow as altogether superfluous, and the fields are waiving with a luxuriant harvest. There the people are going about with mittens on and their ears tied up; here they regard clothing as an expensive and comparitively useless article and for the most part go naked. There, they live in large houses costing from one thousand to a hundred thousand dollars and more; here they can't see the use of having a lot of rooms closed up with shutters and green blinds, into which no one ever enters except the chambermaid, and so they build a mud hut of one room, the cost of which, in round numbers, is about $2,50, including the carpenters, masons, and plasterers bills altogether. There the people, owing to the temperate climate in which they live, are white; here the fierce Indian sun has burned them brown, and sometimes black. These are the most important differences between the country and people of our own land and this. Beside this the difference is really not great. Their manner of thought, their domestic affairs, their care for their children, their struggle for the necessities of life, are just about what these things are in America, and so after a separation of three or four thousand years when we sons of Japheth come on a long visit from America, to our cousins the decendents of our uncle Shem, we find that the family manners and characteristics have not undergone much change. Old grandfather Noah would have no difficulty in determining, in spite of the different clothing which we have put on, that we both belong to his somewhat numerous and time-honored family.

We have beat them in the race toward development—beat them pretty badly, that is certain. We wear better clothes than they—live in larger houses and ride, whilst they go on foot, but this is only the difference in the fortunes of two brothers of the same family. We say that thing in America every day. Then these Shemites have got some blacker than we, but I do not know that that is much of a misfortune. I am pretty sure that nature don't make any mistakes, and so I guess it must be the best color for the country. Beside this, as you know, the world is coming to be pretty generally of the opinion that it don't matter much, so far as a fellow's actual value is concerned, what the specific color of his face may be.

That is the way these things strike me, and in thus making a comparison between these people and ourselves, I come to the conclusion that we Japethites have no business here—except for two things—to bring our brethren back to a knowledge of the one eternal God and Father and to break up their unrighteous, abominable, thrice accursed system of caste. Their idolatry, bad as it is, is still not the blind stupid thing that many imagine it to be, I have carefully questioned many of them, and even the most ignorant of them, so far as they are able to express themselves, declare that they do not worship the stone or stick as God, but simply as the external image or rather as the medium through which they come to the invisible being. My residence in India may not be long enough to speak positively upon this point, but from all the information which I have been able to gain (and I have inquired into this matter with no common interest,) I do not hesitate to venture the assertion that not only in India, but nowhere else in all God's earth, can a rational being be found who can bring himself to acknowledge the divinity of a stick, or a monkey, or a stone, with an ugly image carved upon it. Ask them and they will tell you again and again, either that this image is only to fix the attention, or that the Divine Presence comes down into it whilst they worship Speaking from the knowledge I now have, I will venture to say, that if many of the missionaries to India had studied this subject of idolatry as carefully as they might have done and should have done, their letters and books which they have sent back to the christian world would have been of quite a different character. A very little honest investigation would have discovered to them that no Hindoo prostrates himself before his idol, in the belief that this dumb thing is God; but only as the external outward tangible representation of that which is invisible to mortal eye. This idol-worship, there, I think is not the worst feature of the Hindoo religion, bad and debasing as it undoubtedly is. Their polytheism is worse. It must ever be the part of the christian church to defend before this men and gold and image-worshiping world of ours, the command of God "Thou shall not make unto thee any graven images" &c., and yet I know that there are devout worshipers—in the Romish church for instance—who worship God in the beauty of holiness, though they have images mixed up with their devotions, and so if these deluded Hindoos could be brought to renounce their insane belief in their three hundred and thirty-three millions of gods and come to the simple monotheistic faith of their ancestors, their worship of images would likely be seen to be the least objectionable of their religious system. But, alas, they have "lords many and gods many."

But the werst feature of the Hindoo religion,—the crying evil—the crowning iniquity—is caste. This, I believe, is the worst evil that man, cooperating with the devil, ever established on earth. This is almost the sole difficulty of christianizing India. It is India's curse; the mainspring of hatred, misrepresentation and delusion. It binds them all as with fetters of iron, from the haughty Brahmin to the miserable Madigo who lives on carrion and burrows in the ground like a beast. This is what retards our work so. There are thousands of Brahmins in India to-day, who are intellectually convinced of the truth of christianity and who would embrace it at once if it were not for the awful consequences of breaking their caste. But when a caste man becomes a christian he is regarded by his friends as morally and socially dead forever. The ceremonies for the dead are performed. His wife and children shrink from him as from a monster and leave him. Not a man of his caste will receive him unto his house, give him a crust to eat, or a cup of cold water. If he were to dip a cup of water from a well from which his caste draw, that well would be defiled and the water ever unfit for use. His own parents thrust him from their door. He becomes, in short, an object of abhorrence; he is cast out as a leper; and thenceforth is regarded as dead. Oh! it is an accursed thing, I hate it with a perfect hatred. It makes me mad to talk about it, I can hardly ever talk to the people upon this subject without making a fool of myself, and this caste feeling is not only confined to the Brahmin caste but on down through the various grades of decent to the vilest Pariah. By way of illustration: we have among our christian converts from the Mala and Madiga caste. The Mala's are, if anything, more debased and ignorant than the Madigas, but they are considered the superior caste. Now in some of our out-stations these wretched Malas, though they are as debased and vile as the brute beasts that perish, will yet refuse to take the Lord's Supper in company with the Madiga's because, forsooth, they would be defiled! Upon my soul, if the subject was not so serious, I could often laugh the poor wretches to scorn, and yet I can tell you, lest my description discourage you, that the terrible thing is giving way. It is slow work, but christianity is surely progressing toward the final destination of the unholy thing. Would that I might live to see that day; but that I can hardly expect to do.

Our work is going forward. We are making many converts from idolatry. How many of them ever come to understand the spiritual meaning of our divine religion, and thus become true followers of the Lord Jesus, it would be difficult to tell. But of some at least, I am assured. When there is but little, little is expected; and I think the loving Savior will expect much from these people, and so we are working on, hoping that in the day when "He shall come to make up his Jewels," many of these poor, ignorant ones may be found in his likeness.

Referring to myself, I may say, that I have proved quite equal to everything I have met so far. My health as a general thing has been good. When I first came, I was terribly afflicted with boils, but I have got over them. Boils are the very common torment of new comers in India. I arrived here just at the worst possible season of the year—during the hot season. I got through it somehow, but not without a good deal of groaning, jawing, and ill-nature. Were it not for the hot season India would not be such a very undesirable place to live after all. As it is I don't think it more than about one half as bad as lying-in-ers, newspapers, and books always make it. The weather now is delightful beyond description. Never in my life did I enjoy such delightful, balmy days as these. At no time of the year is it safe to expose yourself to the sun during the middle of day, but the nights and evenings and morning, for about six months in the year are glorious. As I write you, you are no doubt huddled around the stove, or else about your business with your ears tied up and great coat on. Here my doors and windows are wide open, the grass is waiving in the compound; the garden is blooming with roses and pinks and marigolds, and nature wears the aspect of June in America.

For the Reporter.

LICENSE.

Mr. Editor.—At last we have a move in the right direction—the sovereign people are to decide the question of license or no license. I agree with your correspondent E. S. G. that this "question directly interests *every* citizen of our country," and like him I consider the Temperance cause a glorious one, but unlike him, shall vote to make it live, while he votes to kill it. I believe the enlightened sentiment of the people will put down a system which is a disgrace to the age in which we live. Let us look at it in a financial view. The trial of the man who killed Rider, while under the influence of Strychnine whiskey, cost our county one thousand dollars. His sentence is 7 years in the Penitentiary at a cost of $300 per year. Making altogether the sum of $8,100, that the hardworking tax payers of our county pay as the result of license. The revenue derived from liquor license, in Centre county amounts to $800 a year, which goes into the state Treasury; so not a single dollar goes into the county Treasury, but many thousands out under the working of the license system. A large majority of criminal cases before our courts are directly or indirectly the result of whiskey. Abolish license, and thus remove the tempation to drink and you will be able to try all cases in court in two weeks in each year and thus save very much of the enormous county taxes we are now paying. In Potter county they have had no licensed taverns or saloons for many years, and a gentleman from that county writes, that they have no use for a district attorney, as his occupation is gone since whiskey is dead. He states also that the hotels in their county are infurrior to none in the state, and are kept on strictly temperance principels, and the charges the same as elsewhere, where King alcohol still sits enthroned. The selling of liquor must be good or bad—right or wrong. Let me ask you, Mr. Editor, what good results have you seen, right at home from the sale of intoxicating drinks. How many of your fellow townsmen have been benefited by it? Are they better neighbors, husbands, and parents? What equivalent do they get for the money they spend at the bar? In short, has it been a blessing or a curse to you. Let the blighted prospects, blasted hopes, and I may add, blackened characters, of too many of those who have been and still are, the customers of the place, answer. The tears, the heart-aches and woes unutterable of the families of the drunkard who can tell; But woe also to "him that givest his neighbors drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also." One day he that sells as well as he that buys the accursed thing will find, that at "the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." How very naively the young man of the Watchman prefaces the "Declaration of Intemperance" of our hotell keepers. But for his unaffected simplicity no one would have suspected that the design was to influence or coerce voters. By some it might have been considered mere modesty if they would have withheld their manifest until after the election. Should the election result against license as I sincerely believe it will, our liberal landlords can either conclude that "discretion is the better part of valor," and continue to "entertain man and beast," at the old prices, or if they are not willing to do so, the "public may notify them in return, that they can be dispensed with, and other men take their places."

HARRIS.

Movement of Amadeus.

Lisbon, Feb. 14.—Ex-King Amadeus reached this city this morning and proceeded to the palace which had been prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time when he will take his departure for Italy.

Congratulations from France.

Versailles, Feb. 14.—At a meeting last night of the deputies in the French national assembly, belonging to the party of the left, resolutions were adopted congratulating the republicans of Spain upon the establishment of the Spanish republic.

REV. W. A. KERR.

He is Deposed from the Ministry.

Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 14.—The case of Mrs. Emily Kerr vs. Rev. W. A. Kerr, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Williamsport, upon charges of falsehood and unfaithfulness as a husband, concluded before the Northumberland presbytery this afternoon with the following result: For sustaining charges, twenty-one; not sustained, seven; sustained in part, one. In accordance with the vote, a minute was adopted deposing Mr. Kerr from the gospel ministry and from the communion of the church. Notice was given that an appeal would be taken to the synod of Harrisburg.

A. SUSSMAN

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July 19tf.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB. 20, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Public Sales.

—Sale of real estate of Mrs. Rankin, dec'd, Potter twp., Feb., 22.

—Sale of George Garbrick, Linden Hall, Tuesday March 4th.

—Wm. H. Harter's sale of farming stock, near Aaronsburg, March 4th.

—H. Emrick's sale, near Centre Hall, March 8th.

Sale of Geo. Zeigler, Benner twp., farm stock, March 11th.

—Sale of L. J. Noll, Gregg twp., March, 11th.

—Wm. Armagast's sale, near Churchville, March 14th.

—Sale of Peter Klinefelter, dec'd, near Madisonburg, 14th March.

—Sale of Philip Kemp, east of Old Fort March 25th.

—Sam'l Motz's sale, Woodward, 5th of March.

—John M. Miller's sale, Miles twp., 6th March.

—We had several inches of snow—sleet rather—on Sunday morning.

—One day last week some 14 sleds crossed the Seven mountains, loaded with hardware for Mr. M'Manigal's new store at Millheim.

—The railroad from Tyrone to Penn's Furnace, will be ready for the rails by 1st of April.

—In last week's Reporter we mentioned an improvement made upon reapers, driving the knife by a cog-cam wheel, an invention of D. F. Luse. Mr. Luse has since shown us a model of another important improvement, by which the reel upon the reaper is dispensed with, and a rake, of only one-fourth the weight made to perform the same office. This invention of Mr. Luse, we have no doubt, will entirely supercede the reel, it takes off considerable weight and jar, and will rake in the grain much better than the reel.

—J. A. Lukens, of Philipsburg, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Bellefonte, last August, for the killing of Richard Atherton, was granted a new trial last week.

—The store room owned by Messrs. Swires & Holter, of Howard borough was, we learn, totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning, Jan. 24th. The room was occupied by the Messrs. McClosky Bro's. dealers in general merchandise—their loss after deducting insurance will be about $1500.—*Rep.*

—A valuable horse belonging to J. D. Shugert, slipped on the ice one day last week, breaking a hind leg, in consequence of which the animal had to be shot. That was dear sleighing for our friend Lop.

—Col. W. W. Brown announces in his Republican that he has joined the church and the temperance society. Amen. May he stick.

—The concert at Aaronsburg, on last Friday evening, was a success—the music fine and audience large.

—Read advertisement of Wm. J. M'Manigal's new hardware store at Millheim. Goods will be sold as cheap as at Milroy, and the public will find Mr. M'Manigal a gentleman all through, and deserving their confidence.

Question:—Will the Susquehanna "move" this spring? The people along there are looking for a big "flitting."

—Boalsburg was canvassed the other day, and found three majority for local option.

—Rev. Miller has a protracted meeting going on at the Union church, which commenced Saturday 8th. The meeting seems to have proven a successful one, as a large number of conversions have resulted.

—Wm. and Henry B Mussina, of Mt. Carmel, Pa, sons of H. B. Mussina, dec'd, of Aaronsburg, have purchased the store and grist mill of Mr. Rudy, at Cowan, Union county, and will take possession, April 1st. The young Mussinas are evidently prospering, and heartily glad are we to see it, as we know their old neighbors at Aaronsburg feel the same way.

—Monday and Tuesday pleasant weather. Wednesday rain.

In Reading, on 13th, local option was defeated by about 900 majority.

Cameron county has given 231 majority against and Elk county 500 in favor of license.

From the Philipsburg Journal we copy:

—Mr Edward Perks has purchased a large tract of timberland in Bald Eagle Valley, this county, worth $100,000, and will erect a large mill upon it in the summer.

—J. Lawrence Bathurst, of Curtin, this county, lost his house and household effects by fire, and because he had no insurance he is now obliged to ask public charity.

ALLEGHENY CONFERENCE U. B. CHURCH.

The following are the allotments of labor by the United Brethren Conference, held at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., week before last:

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Stations	Ministers
G Wagner,	Presiding Elder
Pittsburg,	D Speck
Mount Pleasant,	W Wragg
Greensburg,	J Medsger
Johnstown,	M P Doyle
Westmoreland	D Sheerer
Ligonier,	J F Tallhelm
Somerset,	J Felix
Casselman,	J Toby
Cambria,	R S Woodward
Washington	W K Shimp
	{ M Spangler
Allegheny,	{ — Evans
Madison,	C Worthman
Upper Susquehanna	W H Mattern
Mahoning,	U Conley
Brookville,	R Arnaer

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Stations	Ministers.
W A Jackson,	Presiding Elder
Altoona,	J Walker
Tyrone,	G Chappell
Huntingdon	D S Messinger
Clearfield,	A H Spangler
Osterbein,	J S Miller
	{ J M Smith
Bellefonte	{ L W Stahl
Millheim,	— Watt
Juniata,	S S Kanags
Scottsville,	J A Negler
Hollidaysburg,	R C Molton
New Paris,	J E M'Clay
Fallentimber,	J A Clemm
Liverpool,	A E Fulton
West Branch	To be supplied.

The shipment of lumber from Lock Haven for the week ending Feb. 8th reached 199,000 feet, an increase of 55,000 feet over the business of the previous week.

MARRIAGES.

On 13th inst., at the residence of John C. Bricker, in Harris twp., by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. B. B. Kramer of Belletonte to Miss Emma Bricker.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. L. Heisler, Andrew J. Harter, of Hartleton, (formerly of Aaronsburg) and Miss Mary H. Ruhl, of Lewis township.

On 6th inst., Mr. W. H. Goss to Miss Susan Keichline, both of Rock Springs, Centre county.

On 18th inst., at the Centre Hall Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. J. Keller Miller, Mr. William F. Weaver to Miss Mary Jane Gettig, both of Spring twp., Centre county.

On 18th inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. S. D. Bennington, Mr. S. D. Spangler to Miss Annie E. Vanzandt, both of Lewistown, Mifflin county.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, about 3 miles east of Old Fort, on 25 of March at 10 o'clock. Horses, Cows, Young cattle and Calves, 20 South Down Sheep, Shoats, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, Threshing Machine with Shaker and Strap, Cornsheller, Corn planter, Cornscraper, Cornplow, new Plantation Wagon with bed, 1 3-horse Plow, Spring wagon, Buggy, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hayrake, Hayfork with Rope and Pulleys, forks, rakes double trees, single trees, fifth chains, log chains, wheelbarrow, Rolling screen, 1 ten plate stove, Horse gears, Single Harness, double Harness, and Tug Harness.

feb 20 PHILIP KEMP.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, on Nittany mountain, above Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 8th, at 1 o'clock, 1 breeding Mare, 1 2-yearling Colt, 3 Cows, 9 head young Cattle, Sheep, 1 Plantation Wagon, Plow, Harrow, Single trees, Horse-gears, 1 windmill, farm bell, 1 table, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

HENRY EMERICK.

NOTICE.—To owners of unseated lands and their agents in Centre county. There will be an appeal held at the office of the Commissioners of said County in Bellefonte, on the 12th day of March for all the townships in Pennsvalley; on the 13 for all the townships in Bald Eagle valley; on the 14th for all the townships of Snow Shoe, Burnside, Rush; and also Nittany valley, for the adjustment of all rates and lines on such lands in said County. As after that date there will be no appeals. All who feel interested in the above will please take notice.

Attest, BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS,
WM. FURY, Clerk. feb 20

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold, at Public Sale, at the late residence of Peter Klinefelter, dec'd.

Near Madisonburg, on Friday, March, 14th, at 10 o'clock,

5 Horses, 5 Cows, 10 Head of Young Cattle, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower, almost new, 1 Buggy, 1 Spring wagon, 1 Sleigh, 1 Bob sleigh, 1 Log Sled, 2 Plantation Wagons, Cornplanter, Grain Drill, 1 Fanning Mill, Shaker & Strap, Hayrope & Pullies, Hay rake, Plows, Cultivators, Wood and Hayladdeos, 2 setts Harness, let of Horsegears, &c. Also: Household Furniture, 1 Cookstove, Cupboard, Chests, Chairs, Beds and Bedsteads, Iron Kettles and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS of sale will be made known on day of sale, by SAM'L GRAMLEY,
H. G. CONNER, Executor,
Auctioneer.

SETTLEMENT.—N. B.—The 15th of March, day after sale, has been fixed upon for making settlement of accounts with above estate, when all persons interested are requested to attend.

SAM'L GRAMLEY,
30jan Executor

NEW HARDWARE STORE
IN
MILLHEIM Pa.

W. J. M'MANIGAL of Milroy has Started a branch Store in Millheim where he intends keeping a full line of Hardware and Cutlery,

IRON,
NAILS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

also a full line of Wallpapers and Borders The Store will be in the charge of his clever and obliging clerk James Montgomery.

Centre County, Farmers, Mechanics and others call and examine goods, and compare prices—Jim is a clever fellow and will do all in his power to accommodate you.

ALSO:

Do not forget

THE OLD STAND AT MILROY,

where you will always find a full Stock to select from and prices to Suit the times.

Being very thankful for the patronage and many favors shown me by my Centre county friends, I still solicit their patronage and I will guarantee to give satisfaction in every way—Goods will sold very close for cash. W. J. M'MANIGAL.

feb20.4m.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JAS. F. WEAVER, Treasurer.

DR.

In account with CENTRE COUNTY;

January 1, 1872.	
To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 3,081,90
To amount outstanding last settlement	34,535,69
To amount asst for '72	28,708,54
To amount rec'd from County Commissioners and other sources	27,753,59
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding	$ 31,789,81
By exonerations and commissions allowed on collection	2,599 83
By amount orders paid	54,538,40
By amount Treasurer's salary	2,010,00
By balance in Treasury	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.	
To amount outstanding	$ 524 94
	$ 524 94

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding	$ 327 95
By exonerations and commissions allowed collections	167,00
By amount transferred County	29,99
	$ 524,94

MILITIA FUND.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.	
To balance S. S. Wolf	$ 640,54
To amount outstanding last settlement	904,44
To amount asst. for 1872	973,68
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	564,35
	$2,518,71

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding	$ 1,421,90
By amount orders paid	253,73
By amount com. and ex. to collectors	261,55
By amount commission to treasurer	12,08
By balance	564,35
	$2,518,71

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DR.

Jan 1, 1872.

To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 119,28
To amount outstanding	2,132,63
To amount asst. for 1872	3,701,51
To balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1873	16,16
	$5,953,42

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding	$ 2,653,66
By exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	413,60
By St. Treasurer Receipts	2,761,72
By Treasurer's commission	68,28
By balance in Treasury	16,16
	$ 5,953,42

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE CO.

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding taxes	$ 37,388,34
By amount in Treasury	3,186,68
	$40,575,02

DR.

	Jan. 1, 1873
To balance due Commonwealth	$ 1,885,78
To estimated costs and bills unpaid	1,500,00
To estimated com and ex. on uncollected taxes	3,738,83
To notes and bonds outstanding	28,426,42
To balance in favor of County	5,023,99
	$40,575,02

Jan. 1, 1871.

By balance in favor of Centre county over all liabilities $ 5,023,99

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, A. D. 1872.

Auditor's and clerks pay	$ 102 00
Commissioner John Bing balance	359 10
do J G Sankey	203 00
do S F Foster	392 47
do A C Hinton	50 00
do Jos McCleskey	570 00
Wm Furey, Coms clk	650 58
J S Parsons, tipstave	64 00
Bartram Galbraith, janitor	294 76
Sheriff D W Woodring	2 015 26
Commonwealth costs	1 955 90
Premium of Scalps	481 90
Road views, bridges and damages	1 426 66
Grand and traverse jurors pay	2 924 90
Constable pay	786 15
Assessors pay	1 301 00
Registration	614 50
Election expense	2 131 86
Inquisition on dead bodies	424 94
State Lunatic Asylum	896 86
Orvis and Alexander	300 00
Jury Commissioners	92 76
County tax refunded	157 70
P G Meek, printing, bal. '70 & '71	572 80
" " " 1872	477 20
R B Barger & Co "	518 00
Fred Kurtz "	292 00
P D Stover "	475 44
Insurance of public buildings	249 94
Stationery & books, John Moran. "	105 25
" " W F Murphey.	40 00
D F Fortney, auditing account	35 00
R M Magee, County Institute	129 55
Elias Grove, carpenter work	93 80
Brown & White, pluming in jail	73 50
Ed Brown " "	10 55
Geo O'Bryan, furniture	61 75
Noll & Derr Plastering	62 76
Robt McKnight, gas	264 26
Jno M'Dermont, *et. al*	76 30
D D Shugert, agl society	200 00
Premium on duplicates	55 00
Kay & Brother, Purdon's digest	5 00
A B Henderson, court reporter	90 00
Jas H Rankin " "	10 00
J F Ripley, map of Penna	4 50
Chas M'Cafferty, jail roof	41 95
Western Penitentiary	241 63
Bart Galbraith, expense on clock	60 00
W J Kealih, indexing & auditing	129 67
Alexander & co., coal	455 20
S Brown & others wood & cutting	58 25
J P Gephart, deeds	3 00
J & J Harris, *et al.* hardware	40 29
Wm P Mitchell map Curtin twp	250 00
Jno M'Closky, expenses to Pits'g	25 00
Jno S Mallory, smithing	35 58
Wm E Shope, repairs in jail	66 12
Nora M'Calister, washing	30 25
Jas H Dobbins, attending prison's	15 00
W H Wilkison, boarding jurors	52 50
D Johnson & Sons "	70 00
J Lonberger, stoves and repairing	29 70
David Treaster Potter tp., fires	116 25
M Runkle, cleaning gutters	10 50
Adams Express	2 65
Eastern Penitentiary	244 74
Jos Deviling, surveying	10 00
David M'Closkey, Curtin twp fire	24 00
Dan'l M'Ginly, water-tax	120 00
Smith & Owner, smithing	2 25
H Orvis, order book	10 40
Zeller & Jarret, drugs	2 00
Geo Livingston, stationary	19 53
W Murphey & Sons, blank books	65 75
Wm Mann & Son "	83 07
Hoffer & Brother, merchandise	34 48
Wm Kuhns "	7 25
Devling & others "	18 75
Wm V Hughes, lumber	35 52
Campbell & Co. ice	2 65
Agnew Moore, B E bridge	417 18
H Y Stitzer, stationary and books	90 56
W P Wilson, book case	20 00
Lunatic asylum, James Test	213 46
S F Forster, extra services assess books and registration	120 00
Daniel Derr, grass fixtures	5 85
Incidental expenses	564 30
Interest and discount paid	$ 014 33
Refunding account notes lifted	20 000 00
" " road tax, &c	5 640 00
Total expenditures	$54 588 30

D. W. WOODRING, ESQ., High Sheriff, in account with CENTRE COUNTY.

CR:

Jan. 1, 1872.	
By Balance at settlement	$1 841 26
By executing venires and summoning jury, Jas. term	44 70
By com. and cost Jan. term	10 28
By executing venires and summoning jurors, April term	47 70
Com. and cost	27 85
By Washing blankets, &c	12 75
By conveying Whippo to Harrisburg	48 40
By conveying A Cox to Harrisburg	48 40
By washing blankets, &c	6 25
By executing venires and summoning jurors, August term	41 70
By conveying W Tate to House of Refuge	75 00
By conveying Mrs Heamer and F Pierce to Lock Haven on Aaleas corpus	26 75
By executing venires and summoning jurors special court	29 75
do do	37 60
By Com. and costs Aug. term	33 75
By executing venires and summoning jurors and court proceedings	44 70
By conveying T Hickey to western Penitentiary	75 00
By conveying B McGwire and Calhoon, to insane asylum. Danville	80 00
By com. and costs Nov. term	17 85
By stove for library room	22 00
By gas fixtures for jail	7 50
By testing and repairing gas	2 50
By boarding prisoners	473 15
	$3 057 79

DR.

Jan. 1. 1873.	
To orders	$2,015,26
To balance due him	2,015,26
	$4,057,79

TAXES OUTSTANDING.

1865 Martin Murphy Burnside	176,32
Simon Lingle Liberty	242,22
	$418,54
1867 S T Ishler Benner	10,04
W F Tibbens (b) Marion	325,13
	$335,17
1868 A Snyder, Bellefonte	75,51
A'Jones Philipsburg	95,48
Wm Askey Burnside	56,15
Jno Pownell Boggs	157,60
J Hosterman Haines	447,38
Wm Cress Half moon	58,94
	$891,06
1869 D F Fortney (a) Bellefonte	1912,52
J M Bush Patton	95,97
D H Yeager Snow Shoe	166,44
D Hosterman Haines	225,06
John Bechdo! Liberty	109,78
	2,507,76
1870 Daniel Derr (a) Bellefonte	585,63
John Holter Boggs	291,30
Sam'l Brickley Howard	98,57
James P Smith Penn	368,51
H Carden (b) Bellefonte	694,49
E Hunter Philipsburg	10,64
A J Hassinger Benner	392,32
J S M'Cormick (c) Ferson	620,46
John Minich Gregg	409,93
John Ward (a) Half Moon	296,40
Sam'l Brickley Howard	240,79
J H McCanley (a) Marion	467,25
Joseph Crotzer Potter	85,15
James Gates Snow Shoe	175,34
Joseph Shaffer Walker	689,61
	$4,075,40
1872 Chas Brown (a) Bellefonte	1,792,00
E H Carr (a) Milesburg	276,81
Wm Riddles Philipsburg	618,81
Conrand Delhi Howard	156,66
Joseph Steer (a) Unionville	129,82
Thos Marchail (a) Benner	1249,05
J C Walker (a) Bogge	791,69
Wm White Burnside	231,59
Jno M'Closkey (a) Curtin	214,38
Rob't G Brett (a) Ferguson	2146,47
S Heiss (a) Gregg	2001,48
Geo. Miller (a) Haines	1611,99
H J Gates (a) Half moon	532,97
Sam'l Gilland (a) Harris	2037,23
Nelson Askey (a) Howard	509,35
D W Kline (a) Huston	257,55
David Robb Liberty	480,65
David Harter Marion	1008,20
Uriah Shaffer (b) Miles	958,33
Jonas Stine (a) Patten	573,99
Dan'l Geary (a) Penn	1314,13
Geo. Stover (a) Potter	2615,15
J C Hason Rush	866,16
James Gates Snow shoe	563,51
E W Gettle (a) Spring	1995,27
Sam'l Hoover b Taylor	240,65
Wm Spotts (a) Union	267,87
Jacob Reber (a) Walker	1585,10
Phil Williams a Worth	195,60
	27,821,50
	37,388,34

Those marked (a) have paid part since settlement.

Those marked (b) have paid in full since settlement.

Those marked (c) have paid $358,26—leaving $233,08.

CENTRE COUNTY, S.S.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1871, to 3rd day of January, A. D., 1872.

J. G. SANKEY,
SAM'L F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN HINTON,
Commis's Centre Co.

STATE OF PA., CENTRE CO., S.S.

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners office at Bellefonte on the 1st Monday in January, and did audit, settle and adjust the several accounts set fourth in the foregoing statement.

In witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D., 1873.

J. M. BUSH, L. S.
ROBT. F. HOLMES, L. S.
Auditors.

feb20.4t

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Potter twp., near Churchville,

On Friday, March 14th, at 10 o'clock.

Two horses, 5 cows, 10 head young cattle, 1 Excelsior reaper. 1 Haines horse power, machine and shaker, 1 self-discharging rake, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 two-horse sled, 1 log sled, 1 fanning mill, 1 Centre Hall cornplanter, 1 corn scraper, 2 double shovel plows, harrows, cultivators, 1 large roller, 2 pair hay ladders, horse gears, log chains, hay fork, rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, 1 Hathaway cook stove, 1 parlor coal stove, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

feb13 WM. ARMAGAST.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp.,

On Saturday, Feb. 22nd, 1873.

A Lot of Ground, containing 1 acre more or less, thereon erected a one and a half-story house, knewn as the property of Catharine Rankin, dec'd. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

ALEX. KERR,
feb13 3t Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale at the residence of the subscriber

1 mile South of Aaronsburg, On Tuesday, March 4th 1873.

5 Horses, 2 Plantation Wagons, 1 Hubbard Self-raking Reaper and Mower with Changeable Motion, 1 Wheelers Patent Thrashing Machine, 1 Cloverhuller, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Cornplanter, 1 Hay rake, 2 Setts Hay Ladders, Wood Ladders, Hay Fork and Rope, Cultivators, Plows, Harrow Sled, Log Sled, Horse-gears, Grind stone, Chains, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by WM. H. HARTER.

SIMON ROTE, *Auctioneer*

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, 1 mile west of Madisonburg, On Thursday, Feb. 27th at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, 1 Buckeye Reaper, Thrashing Machine, Graindrill, 2 Plantation Wagons, 1 2-horse Spring wagon, 1 Top bugey, 1 Sleigh, 1 Sled, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 Cornplow, Windmill, Horsegears, Harness, Cornscraper and many other farming utensils. Also: Household Furniture, 1 cook-ing stove, 1 ten-plate stove and pipe, tables, 6 chairs, bedsteads, 2 corner cupboards, sink, meatvessels, tubs, iron kettle, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

WM. ZIEGLER.

LOCAL OPTION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of this county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

FRIDAY FEBRUARY, 21 1873,

in accordence with the following act of Assembly:

An Act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside, "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election; counted, and return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court, at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filled with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before said election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the granting of license; *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spiritous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows to wit:

For the borough of Philipsburg at the public school house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of June 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And in and by the said act I am further directed to give notice "that every person except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit and trust under the government of the United States, of this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative or Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge, or any other officer of any election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

The inspectors and judges of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election; shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspector or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and gives satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his *bona fide* residence in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified, as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of this election, under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trials of such offenses shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person offending shall, on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intently illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on condition, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

B. F SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

Shortlidge. & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan20.73 Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan19.73

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,95, Red 190.... Rye..... 75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 40.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,85....Red wheat 1,80....Rye 70.....Corn 40.....Oats 35.....Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00.....Timothyseed, 250..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 25... Eggs 25.....Plaster 9 50

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John C. M'Minn, late of Potter township, Centre county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JANES. M'MINN
AARON LUCKENBACH.
feb 6 6t. Adm'rs.

Miners' Hospital
GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
TO BE HELD AT
SHOEMAKER'S OPERA HOUSE,
Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., Pa.,
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 26, '73.

$100,000

In Valuable GIFTS to be *Given Away*

ONE GRAND CAPITAL GIFT OF
$15,000 in *AMERICAN GOLD.*

Two Grand Capital Gifts of $5,000 each in Greenbacks. Whole number of presents 8,000.

TREASURER.—G. A. Herring, Treasurer Sch. County, Pa.

By permission we publish the following gentlemen as references:

George G. Jacoby, Esq., Chief Burgess of Shenandoah: J. B. McCamant, Cashier, Shenando

Farm, Garden and Household.

CHILDREN'S LOAF CAKE.—Five cups of dough, two of sugar, one of butter, ground caraway seed and two eggs. Line pans with buttered paper; bake as soon as light.

THE BEST WAY TO SERVE RICE.—Soak it for some hours in cold water, to which a little salt has been added. Have a stew-pan ready, containing boiling water, into which put the rice, and boil briskly for ten minutes. Pour it into a colander, and set it by the fire to drain. The grains will be separated and very large.

PUMPKINS.—A correspont asks an exchange if it can tell him how to keep pumpkins from rotting. They are not long keepers. Raise Hubbard squashes and you can keep them until spring. He also asks about dried pumpkins. They may be cut in slices and dried in the sun or near the stove. The Shakers, and others who make a business of it, have drying-rooms, and when the pumpkin is dry grind it to a coarse powder.

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock, the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock in pulling the clover hay from the rack would scatter the seed, almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved seed enough for his own sowing and to pay for all the dry goods used in his family, and received $25 in cash besides.

LIVE STOCK MATTERS.—Not long since a correspondent asked the best method of relieving a choked cow, says the *Country Gentleman*. To relieve a choked ox or cow, give at once one-half pint melted hog's lard, and exercise the animal. It sickens the stomach, and the obstruction will pass immediately either up or down, as the animal will cough and swallow at once, and thus get relief. Put the warm lard in a junk bottle and raise the animals head---it will run down easy. This is the surest and safest remedy known, and never fails if administered soon after the accident occurs.

BLIND STAGGERS IN PIGS.—Prof. Law, of Cornell University, recommends the following treatment of this disease:—When a hog is attacked, dash buckets of cold water over the body, and throw a purgative injection into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda and one or two teaspoonfuls of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with oil of turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears; or the back of the neck may be blistered by actively rubbing in the following mixture:—Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia, one ounce of each; powdered cantharides, two drachms.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—A lady wishes the recipe for Boston brown bread. I copy the following from a paper published in a city near Boston. I have not tried it, for I almost invariable boil my brown bread, which we think is excellent, and husband says is superior to Boston bread:—FOUR coffee cupfuls of sifted Indian meal; two cups coarse flour, either wheat or rye; one teaspoonful salt; one tea-cup molasses, and boiling water enough to make it as thick as griddle-cake batter. When nearly cool add half a cup of yeast, either home-made or distillery. Put the mixture into an iron baking dish, cover tightly, let it stand in a warm place till it cracks over the top (which should be smoothed over with wet hands before it is placed to rise). Bake it five or six hours in a moderate oven, which will not burn the crust to a cinder.

PACKING BUTTER.—At a meeting of the Bucks County (Pa.) Agricultural Society recently a short essay by Miss Kate Craven, of Newtown, was read in response to the question, "Can butter be packed to advantage in June or July for winter use?" Miss Craven was decidedly in favor of packing butter in early summer, when the price is usually so low as to be unprofitable. If properly put up then it cannot be surpassed. It must be fresh and good or it will not keep well. Her receipt is: For twenty pounds of butter take one and a quarter pounds of salt, one ounce pulverized saltpetre, and a small quantity of white sugar, which should be worked into the butter and left over night. Next day work again, make into lumps, put into a stone vessel, and cover with brine strong enough to bear an egg. Lay a bag filled with salt in the vessel and replenish when empty. Do not remove the butter long before it is needed.

SHEEP.—It has been quite well settled by repeated experiments that from two and a half to three pounds of good hay, or its equivalent, is necessary to the support of life and condition, for one day, of 100 lbs. of live weight of sheep. To fatten sheep more than this quantity of food must be given, and it is only the excess that will appear in the growth of the animals. Suppose a feeder puts into his yards on the first day of December 100 Merino wethers or dry ewes that are of proper age and in good condition, say three years old, and average in weight 102 lbs. each. Such a flock will require 300 lbs. of hay per day (neluding wastage) to keep them in the same condition. But allowance should be made in weighing the sheep full of grass, or for some time they will not hold their first weight good. The change from green to dry food will be attended with some apparent loss in weight, and to make the trial fairly the weight of the sheep should not be taken until they have been some days on dry food.

STEAMING FOOD FOR ANIMALS—EARLY-CUT HAY.—It is now generally conceded that cooking food for animals adds from 25 to 40 per cent. to its digestibility and nourishment. In England, where the hay and straw is cut fine, wet, and sprinkled with oilcake and other meal, the loss from feeding raw is not so great, particularly if fed to animals which chew the cud; but the best farmers there are now beginning to steam all their feed, roots included. It was decided at a lengthy debate of farmers at the State Agricultural Society that grass and clover cut in full bloom contain about one-fourth more nourishment than when cut dead ripe. Yet it was conceded that grass before it began to shed its seed promoted the heaves in horses. Henceit was that ripe hay only commanded the highest price in the New York City market. Solon Robinson said that 1,000 horses in the Third Avenue Railroad stables were fed each day 14 pounds of good ripe timothy finely chopped and wet, mixed with 16 pounds of corn, oat, or wheat meal. There can be no doubt that steaming such feed would add to its digestibility much more than the loss in the over-ripe hay.

REMEDY FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.—A correspondent writes that the readiest and most useful remedy for scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts and allays the inflammation almost instantly. He mentions a case where a child fell backward into a bath-tub of boiling water, and was nearly flayed from her neck to below the hips. Her agonies were indescribable, but her clothing being gently removed, and the oil and lime preparation thickly spread over the injured surface, she was sound asleep in five minutes. Subsequently the parts were carefully washed with warm milk and water three times a day, the oil dressing renewed, and the little patient rapidly recovered. Though all the scalded skin came off, she did not have a scar. This remedy leaves no hard coat to dry on the sores, but softens the parts and aids nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner. The mixture may be procured in the drug stores: but if not thus accessible, slake a lump of quick-lime in water, and as soon as the water is clear mix it with the oil and shake well. If the case is urgent use boiling water over the lime, and it will become clear in five minutes. The preparation may be kept ready bottled in the house, and it will be as good when six months old as when first made.

The Western Railroad War.

The Farmers Wishing to Secure Lower Rates of Freight between the East and the West---How Matters Stand at Present.

One of the great questions of the day in America—probably the greatest question of the day—is the railroad question. None is more important, and it is certain that none is discussed more exhaustively or more violently. The question has different phases in different sections of the country. In the East fears are entertained that the formation of gigantic unions by the various companies may result in the subordination of the national government to some overshadowing corporation. In the West the public dissatisfaction and alarm may be traced to causes more immediate and palpable.

The two parties to this struggle are the farmers and the railroad companies. The question at stake is the alleged right of the State governments to exercise an actual supervision over and control of the railroads operated within their borders. The particular case on which issue is joined is the freight tariff on cereals between the Western States and the seaboard.

The extent of the agitation is really surprising. In Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota there is hardly a newspaper whose columns are not filled with editorials and correspondence on this all-important subject; meetings and conventions are being held in every county to discuss the railroad and freight question (the most notable of these being the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington), and every Legislature is flooded with bills and petitions on the subject. Indeed, the Governors of all these States think it of sufficient importance to devote to it a large portion of their annual messages. The corn crop of 1872 was unusually large, even for these teeming prairies. Settlements are rapidly springing up and an increased acreage is every year sown. The West is railroad mad at present.

So high are rates of freight, so crowded are the railroad lines and so overwhelmingly abundant is the corn crop that in many parts of the Northwest the farmers are burning corn for fuel, as they cannot ship it at a profit. The farmers of this section of the country have appropriated the idea of association and propose to organize themselves after the manner of the various trades unions. There is not a township without its Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. Iowa alone has something like seven hundred lodges; Minnesota has 110.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, says that all the companies, local and non-resident, have defied the legislation of the session of 1872 on the subject of rates of tariff on freights, a course of action which he deplores, the more because the Legislature dealt with the railroads considerately and justly, allowing them liberal and sufficient rates. Suits have been instituted by individuals for damages and by the Attorney-General to recover the penalities provided for by the statutes, so that the Supreme Court will soon decide the case. The Governor goes on to say that the exorbitant charges for transportation especially depresses the agricultural interest, who get the lowest price for their crops and pay the highest price for what they purchase. A few privileged buyers are given advantages by the roads in the interest of the roads, directly or indirectly, so that individual buyers cannot compete with them, and an unreasonable margin is maintained between the price paid at the station and that realized in Chicago. Local buyers and millers take advantage of the rates established by these monopolists, and will not pay higher rates. At the same time the woodland farmer is unable to clear his farm and plant wheat because the freight on wood is so high that it does not pay to cut and haul it, while the citizens suffer from the scarcity and extreme cost of fuel. The Governor expresses a conviction that the railroads are operated for the interests of "comparatively few men who control them and a favored few outside parties, who are permitted suddenly to amass great fortunes through the means of inordinate profits wrung from the unfortunate victims."

Governor Austin recommends judicious legislation, based upon a searching investigation, compelling by oath the persons conspiring against trade and public policy to give testimony. Statutes must be enacted to comprehend such conspiracies to prevent competition and destroy values, providing for the forfeiture of the franchises of offending corporations. And Congress is to be asked to pass a general enactment embracing the entire railroad system of the Union under the constitutional provision to "regulate commerce among the several States."

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, after a somewhat similar recital of abuses, says that under the State constitution "the people are the absolute masters of every railway in the State, and it is with the power of the Legislature to alter or repeal any charter within the State. If railways become oppressive the Legislature will be in fault if it does not apply the proper correction, and primarily, the people who elect the Legislature."

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in his inaugural, says that while "our affairs are in a satisfactory condition, in a more limited and yet largely in a general sense they are not so. All those products, the result of the labor of the farmer, are ranging at prices scarcely remunerative; the productions of other branches of industry are nearer the prices of more recent years. . . . This state of things cannot last long; the equilibrium will come, and then we shall be on better terms. While laws may be passed to facilitate commercial transactions I do not believe that the interests of trade are to be materially affected by the laws of Legislatures. But it is true, when any great interest or enterprise is based upon and created by legislative enactment and owes its origin to such a source, that it can never justly outgrow and escape from the restraining power and influence of that law. It will, however, in all cases be better to harmonize conflicting interests according to the usages of trade, fair dealing and a just regard for the rights of others, rather than seem to outrage and defy one interest by another, on some assumed superiority of right or granted privilege. The law never meant to give one interest the right of oppressing another, and no created or trumped up necessity will ever be accepted as an excuse for the imposition of odious discriminations by one industry against another. By our people it is felt to be a hardship to pay the present rates for the transportation of their farm products to market, and to submit to the discriminations levied upon them. If it be true that railroads are charging higher rates than they are reasonably entitled to upon freights and passengers, it will be strange if they shall not speedily make them conform to the sensible demands of trade in this respect. If the laws of trade will not bring about this result some other law will."

In Missouri several bills have been introduced into the Legislature to check what are called "the outrages now being committed against the rights of the people by the combined power of railroad monopolies." These bills go so far as to propose that the State shall operate the railroads.

The farmers's case may be considered as stated authoritatively in the resolutions adopted by the Convention at Bloomington. They complain that combinations to increase the cost of transportation are pressing the life blood out of the West, and that the railroads are illegally extorting higher rates of freight and fare than are provided for in the laws. They recommend the opening up of the St. Lawrence canals and the improvement of that route so as to bring tide water to Chicago; also the construction of the Rock Island Canal, so as to bring the Western river system into closer connection with New York. Further, they recommend, and, indeed, have formed a grand organization which will include all the farmers of the State. The members of the association will only vote for such legislators or officers as will see justice done the farmers. And, let me add, these clubs or granges are pledged to another work — they discountenance middlemen and buy their agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers.

Having now given the statements of both sides, I shall briefly review the legal situation in Illinois, where the fight is most warmly waged. Illinois possesses a Board of Railroad Commissioners, who have power to fix rates and freights, and the statute provides for penalties up to the very forfeiture of charter for roads violating the regulations of this Board. It cannot, I think, be said that this Board has been much of a success. It commenced by calling on the roads to furnish a statement of their gross earnings for the year ending July 1, 1872. The roads at first refused to do this, but tendered their accounts for their own fiscal year. Ultimately, however, they furnished the information desired, and on these data the Commissioners proceeded to classify the roads according to their gross yearly earnings per mile, the highest, class A, being restricted, for instance, to charging two and a half cents a mile for passengers; class B, three cents, and so on. The railroads paid no earthly attention to the regulation; for instance, the Chicago and Alton road charges $11 to St. Louis, when its legal rate would be about $6.75. Equally contumacious was this line in the matter of freights, discriminating in favor of competing points and against non-competing points less distant. The result was a suit against the company to enforce the penalty and secure forfeiture of its charter.

The defence of the railroads is that the law is unconstitutional and that their charters are irrevocable. The Circuit Court of McLean county has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and on an appeal the case has been taken up to the Supreme Court of the State, where it awaits decision. The question of fares has been raised several times during the past week by individuals. A lot of delegates to the Convention at Bloomington tendered the conductor the legal fare—three cents a mile—which was refused, and the conductor not expelling them, they rode through for nothing. A number of farmers going to Champaign tendered the legal fareon the Illinois Central road, which was refused, but no effort to expel them was made; subsequently one of their number undertook to ride through to Chicago at the same rate, and the conductor, thinking that was "played out," ejected him; so that a suit for damages will be brought and the constitutionality of the act again tested.

In so far as I have read the rulings of the Supreme Courts of this and the adjoining States, it would seem as if the decision will be in favor of the law as constitutional and against the railroads. In that case, say the railroad men, when the worst comes to the worst, they will be compelled, in self-defence, to use their influence to obtain such legislation as will interfere the least with their interests and to secure for railroad commissioners men that will "give the railroads a fair show." In other words, the practices of the lobby will be inaugurated and committees and commissioners bought up, which is, I believe, precisely what the agitators in the present instance want. However, the railroad men do not expect that matters will reach so critical a point. They are all united to oppose concessions to the popular demand, claiming that their charters allow them to charge "reasonable rates" for transportation of passengers and freights; that their present rates are reasonable and could not be reduced without so impairing the receipts of the roads as to do serious injury to the stockholders, and that the adoption of a system of equal rates to all points would produce evils more numerous and intolerable than those of whose existence complaint is now made.

The Dangers of the Sea.

Only a few moments after the steamer Germany, of the Atlantic line, lost at sea, struck she began to fill rapidly and to break up. Then the lives of all on board were placed in the greatest jeopardy. It was night; the steamer kept steadily going to pieces, and it became nigh unto impossible to remain on deck, swept as this was every moment from stem to stern by furious waves. At eight P. M. the main-mast fell, followed half an hour later by the foremast, that carried with it into the raging sea and to certain death seven unfortunates. The terrible trials lasted throughout the night, the situation of those on board becoming more desperate every moment. The cracks of the breaking timbers of the Germany were repeatedly accompanied by terrible, heartrending appeals of friends and companions being swept away by the lashing sea. A single wave bore off a mother and her four children.

About five A. M. a young lady of eighteen, that had passed the night near the bow of the steamer, found the position untenable and endeavored to reach the centre, but, upset by a huge wave, she was, despite the brave efforts of an officer to rescue her, borne with awful violence against the sides of the vessel and literally crushed to death. Her agonizing cries but added to the fright of the survivors and redoubled the horrors of the scene.

After the break of day the first voyage made to a fishing craft which lay by the wreck proved most unfortunate. By overcrowding and precipitation the boat was overturned, and six of those who had gone in her drowned. On leaving the wreck a father was forced to abandon the lifeless corpse of his infant of seven months that died in his arms during the struggles of that awful night. The declarations of the principal officers of the steamer attribute the loss of the Germany to certain false manœuvres of the pilot, but this one, a licensed pilot of Bordeaux, taken on board at Liverpool, affirms that the disaster is due to a thick fog which, unknown to him, shut off the light of Cordonan. When the danger was discovered, the steamer was already between La Mauvaise and Coubra Point, and all the subsequent efforts of the pilot to prevent her striking the latter therefore proved unavailing. An investigation is to be commenced by the Government authorities. The Germany was a magnificent screw steamer of 2,075 tons. When she left Liverpool she had 127 persons on board, twenty-nine of them passengers. Thirteen of the crew and thirteen passengers were lost—twenty-six in all.

The North-Western Storms.

As intimated in a St. Paul paper immediately after the subsidence of the late terrible storm the record of the disasters to life and property resulting therefrom is thoroughly sickening to contemplate. While every section of the State contributes a portion of the harrowing details, the entire western frontier of Minnesota sends up a return of dead, missing, and maimed, which seems more like the carnage of battle than the result of any erratic and wonderful commotion of the elements. The accounts agree in representing the storm as travelling with remarkable velocity, and enveloping those caught in its deadly meshes, almost before they could turn their steps homeward. To illustrate the power of the wind in exposed localities, the statement is made that sleighs were overturned and men prostrated as though they were nothing more than straws in the path of the gale. The destruction of life is greatly attributable to the suddenness of its appearance and its tremendous motion—the degree of cold not being as great as in many preceding it, but which have not made a tithe of the awful havoc. There is little room to doubt that the major portion of the list of casualties and deaths was completed in all its saddening chapters, between four o'clock on that fatal Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and as but few could be so foolhardy as to venture on journeys while it was raging, it is reasonable to suppose that the deaths and sufferings are confined to those surprised by it while at a distance from home.

MISS LENA CLARK is cashier of a bank at Newton, Ia. Last week she missed a train, and, determined to fill an appointment, walked seven miles when the mercury was thirty degrees below zero.

A Singular Case.

A case having but few known parallels in medical practice is just now puzzling the faculty in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y., and forming a subject for universal comment. The circumstances attending it are as follows:—

Nearly three years ago Mr. R. A. Hall, then a resident of Elmira, was rendered unconscious by striking his head against a beam in his barn. He speedily recovered and no serious consequences resulted from the injury up to within the past few days. Shortly after the accident Mr. Hall engaged in the mercantile business in Scranton, Pa., and removed thither with his family. One day last week he was obliged to leave his store and go home, owing to a severe and peculiar pain in his head. After reaching his residence he was taken with violent spasms, which continued at short intervals until ten o'clock at night, when they left him, and he sank into a quiet sleep, resting well all night. Upon awaking in the morning, his actions were so singular that it was a long time before his friends could explain the cause. It was finally discovered that his memory, from the date of the accident in Elmira, was entirely gone. Everything that had occurred during the past three years, and during that time many important events had transpired in his life, was as blank to him as if he had been in a swoon for all that time. He recognized his wife and others he had known before the accident, but two children that were born during the past three years were entire strangers to him. His oldest child, five years old, he remembered only as she was when but two. His mind seemed weak, and his friends hoped that with the return of his usual good health his memory would be restored. In a day or two, however, both his mental and physical vigor returned, but the singular gap in his memory remained. His partner in business, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hall had known for years. Mr. Pratt, at the time of the injury to Mr. Hall's head, was principal of a school at Danville, Pa., and Mr. Hall remembers him only as that. He entered the latter's room a day or so after he was taken sick, and Mr. Hall was very much surprised to see him, and asked about his school and friends in Danville. Mr. Hall could hardly be brought to believe his present position, but he finally saw it could not be otherwise. Every effort has been made by his family, by bringing up old associations, the death of friends and relatives and important events in his life for the past three years, to awaken some sign of recollection of that time, but in vain. He was greatly surprised to hear that he had been doing business in Scranton for two years, and in a drive through that city a day or two since he recognized none of the business firms with whom he has had dealings during that time. He is now in this city, visiting old scenes and friends, in hopes that he may fix his mind on something which will lead it back over the three years that are blank to him and result in entirely restoring his memory.

Late Fashion Notes.

Blue will be the leading color in Spring silks. Lophohore, a new shade of greenish blue, is seen among the importations for early Spring wear.

Turquoise blue is also very fashionable.

All the indescribable shades, known as paradis, lizard and peacock, worn in the Winter, are to be seen in the Spring goods, but in paler tints, suitable for the season.

Pale gray shades, tinged with green and blue, are also introduced.

Norwegian gray is a charming gray shade, with a blue tint.

Airain, or copper color, is a stylish brown.

Verd antique, black bronze, and various other metallic shades are seen.

Pervenche, or periwinkle, is a new shade of purple.

Mordore is a light golden brown hue.

Striped silks in all these colors are seen as well as self-colored ones.

The stripes are either in contrasting or harmonizing colors.

Polka dots will be revived on all goods cheaper than pure silk fabrics, such as foulards, pongees, grenadines and prints.

Fotlards bid fair to be very popular; they are brought out in dark, rich colors with polka dots, crescents, stars, or Japanese figures in white sprinkled upon them.

Napoleon blue, a dark, rich shade, is the favorite color for these foulards.

Foulard Laine, or woolen foulard, is a new fabric, just imported for Spring wear. It is as soft and flexible as cashmere, light as foulard, twenty-six inches wide, reversible, and comes in all the new shades of blue, bronze, absynthe, souchong, &c., that are now so fashionable.

Pongees, in unbleached and dust-colored hues, are seen in large quantities among the importations.

Satin jeans a lighter quality than formerly worn, is also seen among the wash goods in these new colors and polka dots.

The new percales have dark grounds, and some have twilled stripes of dark color on a white ground. The figures on the dark grounds are tiny dashes, sprigs, and Greek squares of white at intervals.

The coming Spring Jacket is of marine blue, double-breasted, and with *revers* and square pockets.

Chinese Treatment of Animals.

They never punish; hence a mule that in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes, in the possession of a Chinaman, as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibing or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads by means of a turr-r or cluck-k, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys, by merel y having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed, without the aid eithe from a yelping cur or a cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cured for.—*Travels on Horseback in Monchu. Tartary.*

Fire-Proof Coating for Woodwork.

Water-glass and chloride of zinc having both proved failures as protectors of wood against the action of fire, the following preparation has been suggested as a substitute. Two coats of a hot saturated solution of three parts alum and one part copperas are first laid on and allowed to dry. A third coat, consisting of a dilute solution of copperas into which potter's clay has been stirred until it has acquired the thickness of good water colors, completes the application. Another method is to apply hot glue-water as long as it is absorbed into the pores of the wood. A thick coat of boiled glue is then put on, and while fresh is dusted over with a powder composed of one part sulphur, one part ochre or clay, and six parts copperas. Both methods have been tried, and though not perfect are considered much superior to the employment of either chloride of zinc or soluble glass

HORSE DISEASE.—The horse disease known among veterinarians as cerebro-spinal meningitis has appeared recently among gentlemen's road horses in New York city and carried off several valuable ones. It has also affected quite a number of horses owned by the city railroad companies, but has proved fatal in only a few cases in their stables. Bleeding has been resorted to with success by some veterinarians, while others contend that phlebotomizing is hurtful. The most fatal cases have occurred where the animal has been attacked in the head, causing spasms, which are painful to witness. There seems to be no indications of the disease being either contagious or epidemic, nor that it will extend; but it is plainly one not to be trifled with, and the cause or causes are so obscure that veterinary skill is rather abroad in its treatment.

Horrors of the Steerage.

During the trial of a ship captain in New York on the charge of cruelty to his passengers, August May stated that he was a passenger on board the Argonaut. For the last five weeks of the voyage the passengers had not been supplied with water; the passengers were driven to the necessity of catching the rain-water, which they kept in bottles; the coffee was very salt and bitter; said the Captain assaulted several of the passengers; knew Taposkie, the man who was lost overboard; most of the men were obliged to work on the deck, and some in the kitchen; on the deck the passengers were forced to work as sailors; they did not object, thinking in consequence that they would get more to eat, but this hope was not realized; several times the witness and his companions complained of being hungry and asked for food from the officers, but they were beaten and knocked about the deck and did not get any. Henry House had seen the Captain on many occasions under the influence of liquor. John Schroeder testified to having seen Taposkie---whose wife and child were passengers---washed from the deck, and at the time he was engaged hauling at a rope. Mary Anne Taposkie, who had a child in her arms, said her husband had been carried off by a wave on Friday six weeks, while working on the deck; he was forced to work at the pumps; after her husband had been drowned the Captain sent for her and asked her where he was; the only way she knew of what happened was through the sailors; at the time she was so overcome as not to remember all the circumstances; the Captain did not say anything when he was told of her husband's having been drowned; two weeks after the accident the Captain sent a woman to her stating that he wanted to see her, but he did not offer any condolence; her husband was compelled to hoist the sails and work at the pumps; never got enough to eat, and the coffee given in the morning was almost water; pure water was preferred to tea; got very little water, and many a time it was refused when asked for; there was no doctor on board; she did not get any extra food for her child; got no money from the Captain; after her husband was drowned she did not get enough nourishment for her child, and it cried continually.

How They Live in Sweden.

The houses are warm, being built of strong, thick walls, generally of brick, with high stone foundations. They are small, commonly of one story, and meant for but one family. They are not so very simple, but they are simply furnished, there often being, especially in the northern part, where the dwellings are frequently of logs, and covered with turf or snow, no more than one room in the house, and in that only the coarsest home-made furniture. The sleeping-room (there is rarely more than one), is provided with ranges of beds in tiers, one above the other, the women generally sleeping below, and the men above. You rarely see any carpet, but the floors are sprinkled with a clean white sand, which dries up moisture, gives off no dust, and may easily be removed. Sometimes the floors, as in Germany, are painted, or of wood mosaic; though this luxury, except in large mansions, is very rarely indulged in. Occasionally the best rooms will have a little carpet, but never more than two strips, which cross each other in the centre.

The land is generally good, and four-fifths of the people subsist by agriculture. Great quantities of wheat, rye and barley are raised, the stubble-fields being now seen stretching out in every direction. Much of this grain is exported to Germany and Great Britain. Large droves of cattle, sheep, geese and ducks may also be seen in the fields, though the stock is far inferior to that of Denmark, where it is a real pleasure to see the magnificent droves in their pastures. The cattle and poultry are commonly kept in the same field, the ducks and geese being around the ponds while the sheep and cows are scattered through the meadows, a shepherd-boy commonly sleeping in some fence-corner. In the evening these flocks are all driven to the barnyard, where they present a lively scene for a few hours after sunset. I spent a little time at the country residence of a large landowner in this neighborhood, where the noise of ducks and geese in his barnyard was like a perpetual horse-fiddle serenade.

Effect of Bathing.

Drs. Jamin and De Laures, in an account of some experiments made by them upon the loss of weight experienced by the human body in a bath, remark that, under ordinary conditions, a man of good constitution will consume about 4000 grams of food in the course of a day, of which 1500 grams are excreted, while the remaining 2500 grams are consumed in the course of twenty-four hours, either by the lungs or by the skin, being a loss of about 100 grams per hour. This loss, however, is not uniform, as it amounts to about 125 grams after dinner, diminishing until the following morning, when it is only 80 grams between six and seven o'clock, and increasing again after breakfast. In exercising under a hot sun it sometimes amounts to as much as 340 grams per hour.

When the body is immersed in a bath there is a certain temperature at which the weight is maintained unchanged; this, however, increasing when the temperature is lowered, and diminishing very rapidly as the water becomes more and more heated. Before taking the bath 30 grams may be lost by respiration, and 60 by perspiration; but during the hour after it the conditions are different: a much less loss will take place, and sometimes none at all; indeed, occasionally there may be a slight increase of weight. As, however, the quantity of water exhaled can not be less than before taking the bath—and, indeed, should be greater, in consequence of the humidity of the epidermis—the diminution or loss of weight, it is thought, cannot but be the result of a single cause, namely, a diminution in the amount of carbonic acid expired. But these conclusions are not to be considered as established, and further investigations are to be made by the gentlemen named.

German Infantry Tactics.

An English journal publishes the following summary of an imperial decree making important modifications in the tactics of the German infantry:

"Henceforth, unless in exceptional cases, the German infantry will mostly always be formed in skirmishing order. Infantry captains will be mounted on horseback, as it is evident they would not be able to pass over the ground occupied by their companies with sufficient swiftness on foot. The first rank (or third) of the company being thrown out as skirmishers, the second will be similarly ranged at a distance of two hundred paces (schritte) behind, ready to fill up the blanks that may be made in front. The rest of the company will be two hundred metres further back. By this arrangement it is calculated that the destructive effects of modern projectiles will be greatly diminished. The rapidity of fire possible in the case of soldiers ranged in skirmishing order four or five metres distance from each other will enable them to produce greater results than if they were acting in compact bodies. The new Mauser rifle, with which the German troops are to be armed, is said to be a weapon of extremely destructive powers, capable of beingfi red twenty-six times per minute, and marking with great accuracy at a distance of 1,600 metres.

MAGNETISM IN DOGS.—A writer in the *Quarterly Review* thinks that the facility with which dogs find their way when they are travelling hitherto unknown districts is due to a "certain sense of the magnetic currents, sufficing to afford them a sort of internal mariner's compass." It is a pity this writer has not investigated the cause of the facility with which certain individuals when intoxicated navigate their way through difficulties which would be serious to perfectly sober persons.

The Northern Seas.

Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the waters of the northern seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the immense recesses of the ocean, unruffled by the slightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbing it. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of esteriæ, echini, and even the smallest shells, appeared, at the greatest depth, conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed, in some measure, to have a magnifying power, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf, as we passed gently over the point of it it seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down the precipice—the illusion, from the clearness of the deep, producing a sudden start.

Death in New York City.

Buried amid the dry and apparently uninteresting arithmetical details of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, says a New York journal, lie sundry facts of very startling significance, which are too generally disregarded by the easy-going New Yorker, who prefers to think only of the surface indications of commercial and social prosperity in his favored metropolis, leaving the unpleasant substrata of disease and death to the officials whom he pays to look after them. The first and most obvious of these facts is that, despite the natural advantages enjoyed by New York, its last year's death-rate (calculated on the basis of the census of 1870) was 34.64 per 1,000 of population, a considerably larger permillage than is found in any save the most notoriously unhealthy cities of the Old World; the second, that nearly 12,000 deaths occurred from easily preventible diseases. When half a dozen lives are lost by the fall of a burning building, or half a score by the explosion of a boiler, we loudly insist that they whose negligence has indirectly led to the mischance should be called to account; but we are apt to overlook the more direct responsibility which must attach somewhere for these thousands of victims slain every year.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.—Who of our readers has not suffered from the ills and varied forms of this hydra-headed tormenter, which originates from loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular or fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It would require pages to describe all the symptoms and various sympathetic affections of indigestion, and the torture to which the dyspeptic is subjected, but which may be compressed into one brief comprehensive sentence: *You feel sick, depressed, and unfit for the duties of life.* Nevertheless, there is nothing more certain than that dyspepsia in all its phases, can be thoroughly eradicated. There is but one way to cure indigestion, viz: by toning and strengthening the stomach and general system, gently relaxing the bowels if constipated and regulating the liver if disordered. A remedy for this human peace-destroyers CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS which have the rare merit of containing *no alcohol*, the virtues of the medicinal Californian Plants, which constitute their healing and curing agencies—being extracted by a new chemical process. The popular verdict is that they are the *most perfect article for the stomach*, and are to be taken as circumstances may require, with the fullest confidence, and that by their means can the return of this distressing malady be prevented. We are satisfied this remedy is of great value.—*Com.*

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GOOD FOOD AND plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic does upon the Weak and Debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.—*Com.*

A GENTLEMAN FROM Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Philip Allen's Paint Works R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond, recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sudden Choreus(Saint Vitus's dance), that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel; a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was resorted to, and he went out next day.—*Com.*

HOW ARE YOU TO-DAY? I'm not feeling well, bilious and sick headache, have been looking around for a box of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, but our traders are all sold out.—*Country Paper.*

ASK YOUR GROCER for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot, 69 New St., N. Y. At retail by all grocers.—*Com.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute:—*Com.*

WHEEZING WHISPERS. Almost everybody is hoarse. There is something in the air that provokes coughs and colds and reduces the voice to a husky whisper. Fortunately *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* can be obtained of any druggist, and no hoarseness or cough, however obstinate, can resist its curative operation.—*Com.*

FOR THROAT DISEASES and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.—*Com.*

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—*Com.*

Can any Medicine do More?

The Art of changing the base metals into gold has not been discovered, but the happy results of a discovery infinitely more important are familiar to the community, and have been so for the past twenty years. To exchange debility for vigor, sickness for health, apathy for energy, gloom for cheerfulness is a much more desirable operation than to transmute lead into the root of all evil. And this is what Hostetter's Stomach Bitters accomplish, and have been accomplishing daily, ever since their introduction. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, constipation, intermittent fevers, rheumatism, sick headache and general debility are no longer the bug-bears that they were a fifth of a century ago. The Bitters taken as a protective medicine, prevent them, and taken as a remedy cures them, and the people know it. Hence their ever shadowing reputation and enormous sale. The fame of the great vegetable specific is ever on the march, and at a pace that no competitor can live with. It is to-day the foremost medicine of its class in the civilized world. Every now and then attempts are made to rival it; and sometimes a nostrum concocted in the idle hope of sharing its popularity has a brief spurt of apparent success. But it is all illusion. One by one they sink like stones in the sea, while the great tonic, whose celebrity has been the cause of these blind ventures, continues to rise on the topmost wave of public favor, unapproached and unapproachable.

A SOUTHERN TRIP.—President Grant informed a delegation of Georgians that after the business of Congress was over he should, in company with the members of his Cabinet, make an extended Southern tour, proceeding to New Orleans via Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and Mobile. From New Orleans he would probably proceed North as far as Memphis, cross over to Chattanooga, and was undecided as yet whether he would return to Washington via Knoxville or Nashville and Louisville.

A fellow named Eugene Br